Design of sections of Columns.

نسألكم الدعاء

IF you download the Free APP. RC Structures (علام الله على الله ع

Design of sections of Columns. Table of Contents.

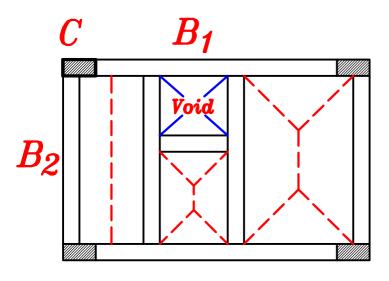
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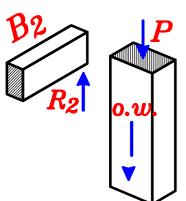
سندرس فى هذا الملف إن شاء الله كيفيه تصميم قطاعات الاعمده المعرضه للقوى المختلفه ·

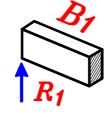
دون التطرق الى تفاصيل التسليح أو التنفيذ حيث سندرسها فى الملفات التاليه إن شاء الله

قطاعات الاعمده ممكن أن تكون معرضه ل:

- قوى ضغط محوريه . 1-Axial Compression Force
- 2-Axial Compression Force & Bending moment. قوى ضغط محوريه و عزم انحناء
- 3-Biaxial moment. قوى ضغط محوريه و عزوم انحناء في اتجاهين
- 1 Design of Columns subjected to Axial Compression Force only.







لتحديد الاحمال الرأسيه على العمود



$$P = 1.1 (R_1 + R_2) * \mathcal{N}$$

هى الحمل الرأسى الكلى على العمود P

Reactions هی مجموع (R_1+R_2)

الكمرات الواقعه على العمود في الدور الواحد

سى عدد الادوار التي يحملها العمود 🇨

نعتبر وزن العمود نفسه يساوى تقريبا ١٠ ٪ من مجموع الاوزان الواقعه عليه لذا يتم ضرب القيمه في 1.1

Reinforcement percentage in Axially Loaded Columns.

$$\mu_{min} = \frac{A_{Smin}}{A_{c(chosen)}} = 0.6 \%$$

$$\mu_{min} = \frac{A_{smin}}{A_{c(required)}} = 0.8 \%$$



حیث $A_c(chosen)$ هی مساحه قطاع العمود بعد تقریب ابعاده الی اقرب $A_c(chosen)$ حیث $A_c(required)$ هی مساحه قطاع العمود بعد تقریب ابعاده الی اقرب $A_c(required)$

$$A_{Smin} = -\left[\begin{array}{c} rac{0.6}{100} * A_{c(chosen)} \\ rac{0.8}{100} * A_{c(required)} \end{array}\right]$$
الاکبر

$$A_{Smin} = \frac{0.8}{100} * A_c$$
عادہ تؤخذ

Interior col.
$$\mu_{max} = 4\%$$
 $\mu_{max} = 4\%$ $\mu_{max} = 4\%$ $\mu_{max} = 4\%$ $\mu_{max} = 4\%$ $\mu_{max} = 4\%$

Corner col.
$$\mu_{max} = 6\%$$
 کنی لان العزوم علیه کبیره

Design equation.

$$P_{U.L.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 A_s F_y$$

$$P_{v.l.} = 1.4 \ (D.L.) + 1.6 \ (L.L.) = \sqrt{N}$$
 $A_c = Area \ of \ Concrete = \sqrt{mm^2}$
 $A_s = Area \ of \ Steel = \sqrt{mm^2}$
 $F_{cu} = \sqrt{N \backslash mm^2}$, $F_y = \sqrt{N \backslash mm^2}$

$$\mu_{Economic} = 1.0\%$$

$$A_{SEconomic} = \frac{1.0}{100} * A_{C}$$

$$\mu_{min} = 0.8\%$$

$$A_{Smin} = \frac{0.8}{100} * A_{C}$$

$$\mu_{max} = 4.0\%$$



$$A_{Smax} = \frac{4.0}{100} * A_{C}$$

$$\mu_{max} = 5.0\%$$



$$A_{smax} = \frac{5.0}{100} * A_c$$

$$\mu_{max} = 6.0\%$$



$$A_{smax} = \frac{6.0}{100} * A_{c}$$

Steps of Design of axially Loaded Columns.

Req: Design The Sec. (Get A_c , A_s)

Solution:
$$P_{U.L.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 A_s F_y$$

$$P_{U.L.} = 1.4 (D.L.) + 1.6 (L.L.) = \sqrt{N}$$

Take
$$\mu = \mu_{\underline{Economic}} = \frac{A_s}{A_c} = 1.0 \% \longrightarrow A_s = \frac{A_c}{100}$$

$$\therefore P_{v.l.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 \left(\frac{A_c}{100}\right) F_v \longrightarrow Get A_c = \sqrt{mm^2}$$

, Get
$$A_s = \frac{A_c}{100} = \sqrt{mm^2}$$

- IF the column section is a square (b*b)

$$A_{c} = b^{2} \qquad \therefore b = \sqrt{A_{c}}$$

لا تقل عن ٢٥٠ مم و تقرب لأقرب ٥٠ مم بالزياده ٠

- IF the column section is a rectangle (b*t)

$$A_c = b*t$$
 Choose $b = 250 \, mm$ \xrightarrow{Get} $t = \frac{A_c}{b}$. و تقرب لأقرب t و تقرب لأقرب t

يفضل أخذ b تساوى ٢٥٠ مم حتى يكون سُمك العمود هو نفس سُمك الحائط .

IF
$$t > 5b$$
 \longrightarrow Increase b (take $t = 5b$)

and then get
$$b * t = b * 5b = A_c \xrightarrow{get} b = \sqrt{mm}$$

and then get
$$b * t = b * 5b = A_c \xrightarrow{get} b = \sqrt{m}$$

$$t = \frac{A_c}{b} = \sqrt{mm}$$

- IF the column section is a circle.

$$A_{c} = \frac{\pi D^{2}}{4} \xrightarrow{Get} D = \sqrt{\frac{4A_{c}}{\pi}}$$

لا تقل عن ٣٠٠ م و تقرب لأقرب ٥٠ م بالزياده٠

Example.

$$\frac{Data.}{m} F_{cu} = 25 \text{ N/mm}^2$$
, st. 360/520

$$P_{D.L.} = 2000 \ kN \ P_{L.L.} = 1150 \ kN$$

Design a (Square, Rectangle, Circular & Hexagon) Section For the column.

Solution.
$$P_{v.L.} = 1.4(2000) + 1.6(1150) = 4640 kN$$

Take
$$\mu = \frac{A_s}{A_c} = 1.0 \% \longrightarrow A_s = \frac{A_c}{100}$$

$$P_{U.L.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 \left(\frac{A_c}{100}\right) F_y$$

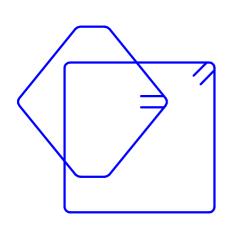
$$4640*10^{3} = 0.35 \left(A_{c}\right)(25) + 0.67 \left(\frac{A_{c}}{100}\right)(360)$$

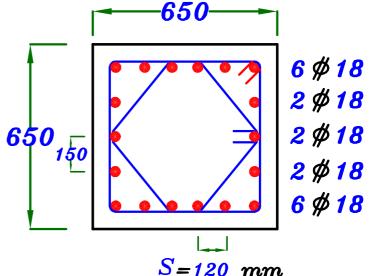
$$\longrightarrow A_{C} = 415696.1 \ mm^{2} \longrightarrow A_{S} = \frac{415696.1}{100} = 4156.9 \ mm^{2}$$

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* For Square Section.

$$b = \sqrt{A_c} = \sqrt{415696.1} = 644.7 \ mm$$
 Take $b = 650 \ mm$





* For Rectangular Section.

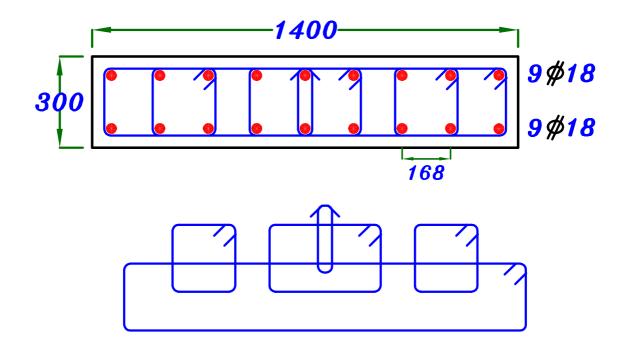
$$A_{\rm C} = 415696.1 \, mm^2$$

Take
$$b = 250 \ mm \longrightarrow t = \frac{A_c}{b} = \frac{415696.1}{250} = 1662.7 \ mm$$

$$t > 5b$$
 \longrightarrow Increase b (take $t = 5b$)

$$b * t = b * 5b = 415696.1 \xrightarrow{get} b = 288$$

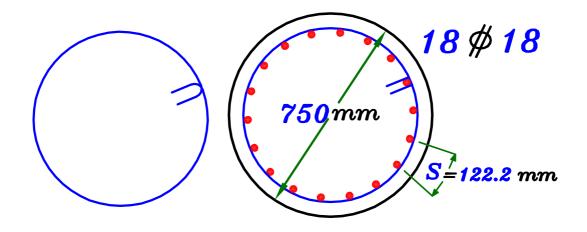
$$t = \frac{A_c}{b} = \frac{415696.1}{300} = 1385.6 \ mm$$
 $t = 1400 \ mm$



* For Circular Section.

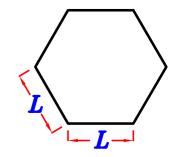
$$A_{c} = 415696.1 \, mm^{2}$$

$$A_{c} = \frac{\pi D^{2}}{4} \xrightarrow{Get} D = \sqrt{\frac{4(415696.1)}{\pi}} = 727.5 \ mm$$

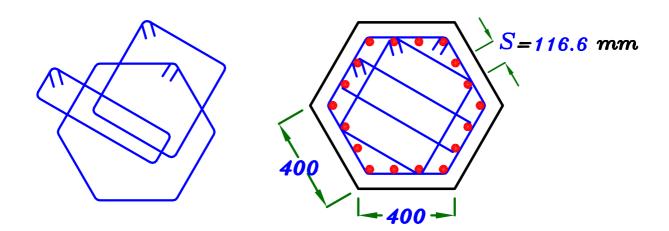


* For Hexagon Section.

Area of hexagon =
$$1.5*\sqrt{3}*L^2$$



$$A_{c} = 415696.1 = 1.5 * \sqrt{3} * L^{2} \longrightarrow L = 400 \text{ mm}$$



Given:
$$P_{ extit{D.L.}}$$
, $P_{ extit{L.L.}}$, $F_{ extit{cu}}$, $F_{ extit{y}}$, $A_{ extit{c}}$

$$Req$$
: Design The Sec. (Get A_s)

Solution:

$$P_{UL} = 1.4 (D.L.) + 1.6 (L.L.) = \checkmark N$$

From
$$P_{u.l.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 A_s F_y$$

$$IF \qquad \qquad \downarrow \downarrow < 0.8 \% \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad A_{s} = \frac{0.80}{100} * A_{c}$$

IF
$$0.8\% < \mu < 4.0\% \longrightarrow A_8 = \checkmark$$

$$IF \qquad \downarrow \downarrow \searrow \qquad \longrightarrow \quad Increase \quad Dimensions$$

$$\mu > \mu_{max} \xrightarrow{Take} \mu = \mu_{max} \xrightarrow{Get} A_{C_{new}}$$

$$A_{S} = \bigcup_{max} * A_{C_{new}}$$

$$P_{v.l.} = 0.35 \ A_{c_{new}} \ F_{cu} + 0.67 \ \left(\ \mu_{max} * A_{c_{new}} \right) F_{y}$$

$$\xrightarrow{Get} A_{C_{new}} = \checkmark mm^2 \xrightarrow{Get} A_{s} = \bigsqcup_{max} A_{C_{new}} = \checkmark mm^2$$

Example.

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned\\ egin{aligned} egi$$

Design an interior Column. Req.

Solution.
$$P_{v.l.} = 1.4 (1500) + 1.6 (1000) = 3700 kN$$

* For Column. (450 * 1100)

$$A_c = 450 * 1100 = 495000 \ mm^2$$

$$P_{v.l.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 A_s F_y$$

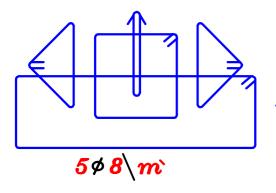
$$3700*10^3 = 0.35 (495000) (25) + 0.67 A_8 (360)$$

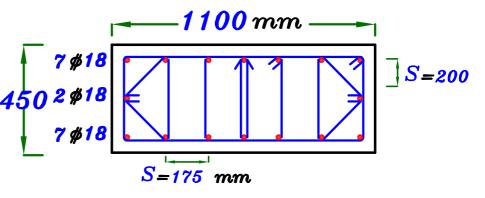
$$A_{S} = -2617.1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\therefore \quad \mu = \frac{A_8}{A_c} = \frac{-2617.1}{495000} = -0.0052 = -0.52 \quad \% < 0.6 \%$$

: Take
$$\mu = 0.8\%$$
 $\longrightarrow A_s = \frac{0.8}{100} * 495000 = 3960 \, mm^2$

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* For Column. (450*700)

$$A_{c} = 450*700 = 315000 \ mm^{2}$$

$$P_{v.l.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 A_s F_y$$

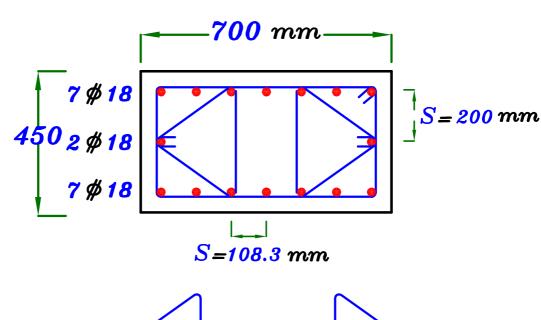
$$3700*10^{3} = 0.35(315000)(25) + 0.67 A_{S}(360)$$

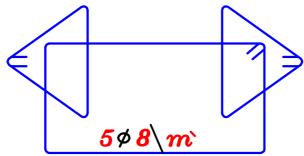
$$A_{S} = 3912.7 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\therefore \ \ \, \mu = \frac{A_s}{A_c} = \frac{3912.7}{315000} = 0.0124 = 1.24 \%$$

$$\mu \sim \mu_{min} < \mu < \mu_{max}$$

$$\therefore \quad Take \ A_s \ as \ it \ is \longrightarrow A_s = 3912.7 \ mm^2$$





* For Column. (450 * 400)

$$A_{c} = 450 * 400 = 180000 mm^{2}$$

$$P_{u.l.} = 0.35 \ A_c \ F_{cu} + 0.67 \ A_s \ F_y$$

$$3700*10^3 = 0.35 (180000) (25) + 0.67 A_8 (360)$$

$$\therefore A_8 = 8810.1 \ mm^2 \ \therefore \ \square = \frac{A_8}{A_c} = \frac{8810.1}{180000} = 0.0489 = 4.89 \%$$

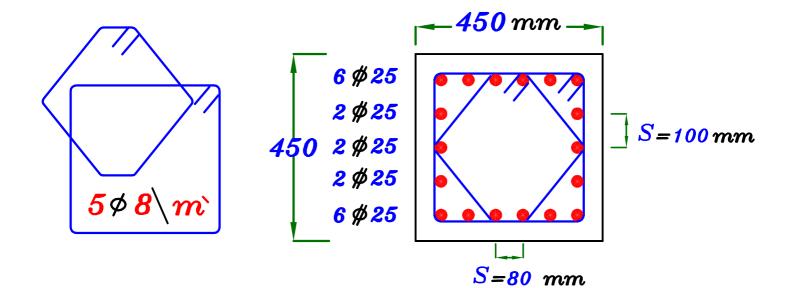
$$\therefore \downarrow \downarrow > \downarrow \downarrow_{max} \therefore Take \downarrow \downarrow = \downarrow \downarrow_{max} = 4.0 \% \therefore A_8 = \downarrow \downarrow_{max} * A_{c_{new}} = \frac{4.0}{100} * A_{c_{new}}$$

$$\therefore P_{v.l.} = 0.35 A_{c_{new}} F_{cu} + 0.67 \left(\frac{4.0}{100}\right) * A_{c_{new}} F_{y}$$

$$3700*10^{3} = 0.35 (A_{c_{new}}) (25) + 0.67 (\frac{4.0}{100}) * A_{c_{new}} (360)$$

$$A_{c_{new}} = 201108.8 \ mm^2 \longrightarrow (450 * 450)$$

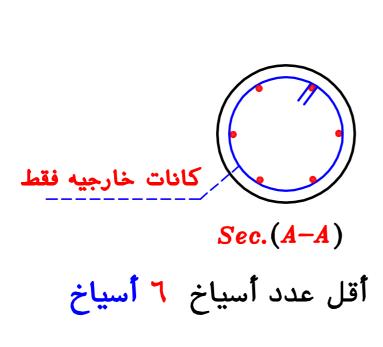
$$A_{S} = \frac{4.0}{100} * 201108.8 = 8044.35 \text{ mm}^2$$
 18 \(\psi 25\)

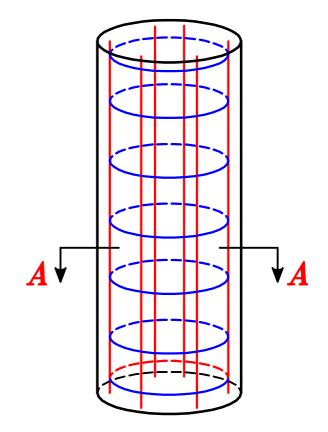




1 Circular column with tied stirrups.

عمود دائری ذو کانات دائریه منفصله





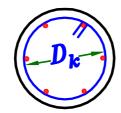
 $P_{u.l.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 A_s F_y$

عمود دائری ذو کانات حلزونیه Spiral Column.

Cover = 30 mm

مساحة قلب القطاع الخرسانى المحدد بدائره الكانه الحلزونيه $A_{m{k}}$

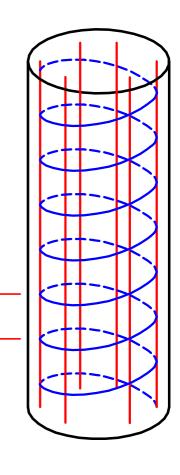
$$A_k = \frac{\pi D_k^2}{4}$$



المسافه الرأسيه بين كل دوره و أخرى (خطوه الكانه) P

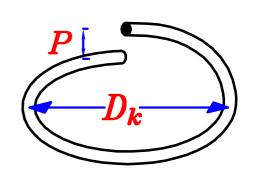
$$P = (30 \, mm \rightarrow 80 \, mm)$$

نسبه حجم الكانه الحلزونيه فى الدوره الواحده Vsp الى الخطوه الواحده \cdot



$$oldsymbol{Vsp} = rac{Asp*\pi D_k}{}$$
 حجم الكانه في الدوره الواحده P

مساحه مقطع الكانه الحلزونيه A_{sp}



$$P_{U.L.} = 0.35 \ A_k \ F_{cu} + \ 0.67 \ A_s \ F_y + 1.38 \ V_{sp} \ F_{yp}$$

 F_{yp} لحديد الكانه

 $F_{yp} = 360 N \backslash mm^2$

 $oldsymbol{F_y}$ للحديد الرئيسى

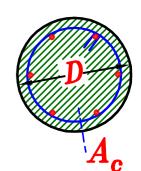
 $0.35 \; A_k \; F_{cu}$ هى مقدار القوه العموديه التى تتحملها الخرسانه بمفردها

 $0.67~A_{_{f 8}}~F_{_{f y}}$ مى مقدار القوه العموديه التى يتحملها حديد التسليح بمفرده

مى مقدار القوه العموديه التى تتحملها الكانه الحلزونيه بمفردها $V_{Sp} \ F_{yp}$

أو ممكن للتسهيل تصميم ال Spiral Column باستخدام قانون

$$P_{v.L.} = 1.14 \ (0.35 \ A_c \ F_{cu} + 0.67 \ A_s \ F_v)$$



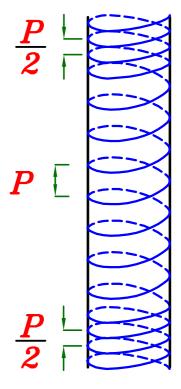
$$A_{Smin} = -\left[\begin{array}{c} rac{1.0}{100} * A_{c} \\ rac{1.2}{100} * A_{k} \end{array}\right]$$
الاكبر

$$A_{Smin} = \frac{1.0}{100} * A_{c}$$
عادہ تؤخذ

$$\mu_{sp} = \frac{Vsp}{A_k}$$

$$\mu_{sp} \geqslant 0.36 \left(\frac{F_{cu}}{F_{yp}}\right) \left[\left(\frac{A_c}{A_k} - 1\right)\right]$$

عاده يتم تكثيف الكانات الحلزونيه أعلى و أسفل العمود بحيث يكون فى أخر $^{
m P}$ دورات تكون المسافه الرأسيه بين اللفات تساوى $^{
m P}$



تصميم الاعمده المعرضه الى قوى ضغط محوريه و عزم انحناء

Steps of Design:

- $1 Get Dimensions of the section. (b \times t)$
- 2-Check IF P neglected or not.
- 3-Get Reinforcement A_s , A_s

Solution:

1 - Get Dimensions of the section. (b x t)

Take b = (300 mm or 350 mm or 400 mm)

To get t get the bigger value of t_1 (Bending), t_2 (Normal)

- Get
$$d_1 = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_{U.L.}}{F_{cu} b}}$$
 take $C_1 = 3.5$, $J = 0.78$ (as R-Sec.)

 $t_1 = d_1 + cover$ where cover = 50 mm IF $t \le 1000 \text{ mm}$ = 100 mm IF t > 1000 mm

$$- Get t_2 \xrightarrow{Take} \mu = \frac{A_s}{bt_2} = 1.0 \% \longrightarrow A_s = \frac{bt_2}{100}$$

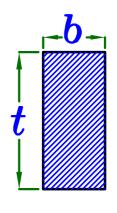
From $P_{u.L.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 A_s F_y$

$$\therefore P_{v.l.} = 0.35 b t_2 F_{cu} + 0.67 \frac{b t_2}{100} F_y$$

$$\therefore P_{U.L.} = (0.35 b F_{cu} + 0.67 \frac{b}{100} F_y) t_2$$

- t_{\circ} = The bigger value of t_{1} & t_{2}

$$- t = (1.1 \rightarrow 1.3) t$$
.



2- Check:

$$\checkmark \checkmark 1_{-}$$
 IF $K = \frac{P_{v.L.}}{F_{ou} b t} \leqslant 0.04 \longrightarrow neglect P_{v.L.}$

and Design the Sec. on B.M. only as Beams.

ملحوظه هامه:

 $R{-}\mathrm{sec}$. في بدايه التصميم نعمل تصميم على M على أن القطاع P و لكن اذا أهملنا الP فنعمل تصميم على M فقط فيجب مراعاه اذا كان القطاع $R{-}\mathrm{sec}$. Or $T{-}\mathrm{sec}$

$$Get \quad e = \frac{M_{U.L.}}{P_{U.L.}}$$

IF
$$\frac{e}{t} \leqslant 0.05 \longrightarrow neglect M_{v.L.}$$

and Design the Sec. on N.F. only as Columns.

$$P_{U.L.} = 0.35 \ A_{C} \ F_{cu} + 0.67 \ \frac{A_{C}}{100} \ F_{y}$$

Get Ac, As

ممكن إهمال هذه الخطوه

IF $K = \frac{P_{v.l.}}{F_{out}b t} > 0.04$ Design the Sec. on both B.M. & N.F.

3-Get Reinforcement A_s , A_s

لحساب كميه الحديد طريقتين: ١ - طريقه دقيقه (صعبه)

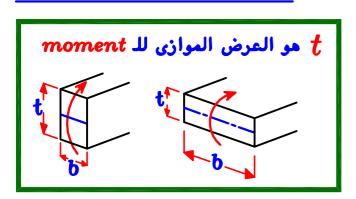
٢ - طريقه تقريبيه (المعمول بما في هذا الملف)

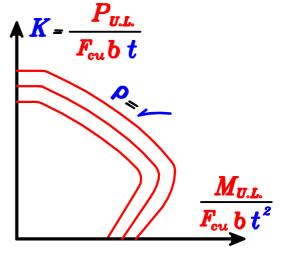
1- Exact Method.

۱ - طریقه دقیقه (صعبه)

Use Interaction Diagram | ECCS Page $(4-20) \rightarrow (4-63)$

Interaction Diagram. (I.D.) $\uparrow K = \frac{P_{v.t.}}{F_{v.b.t}}$





 F_{y} , α , ζ ، نحديد ثلاثه قيم المطلوبه نحده ثلاثه المطلوبة لتحديد الصفحة المطلوبة نحده ثلاثة قيم

مفتاح الجدول Chart Key

يوجد في كل صفحه من صفحات الـ I.D. في الجداول مفتاح للجدول لتحديد أى جدول سوف نستخدمه

$$-F_y = Type \ of \ Steel$$
 $= \frac{240}{280}$ $= \frac{360}{400}$

$$\alpha = \frac{A_{s'}}{A_{s}}$$
 $\sqrt{}$ $\sqrt{}$

$$\frac{t}{t}$$
 و تقرب للرقم الأصفر التخانه الكليه التخانه الكليه التخانه الكليه

Example: t = 800 mm

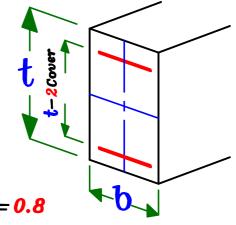
$$\therefore \zeta = \frac{800_{-100}}{800} = \frac{700}{800} = 0.875 \xrightarrow{Take} \zeta = 0.8$$

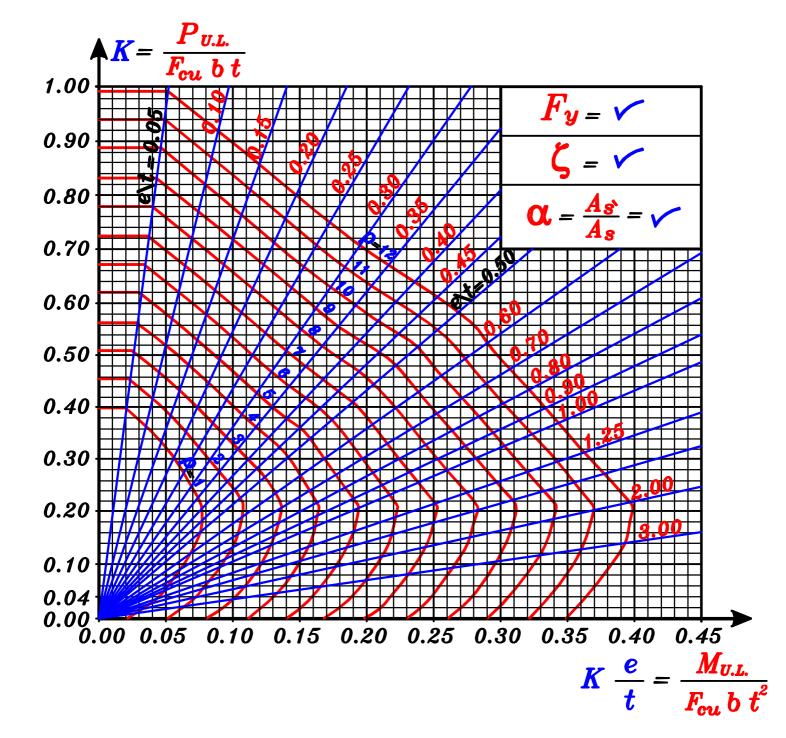
Chart Key

$$F_{y} = \checkmark$$

$$\zeta = \checkmark$$

$$\alpha = \frac{A_{s}}{A_{s}} = 1$$





$$\mu = \rho * F_{cu} * 10^{-4}$$

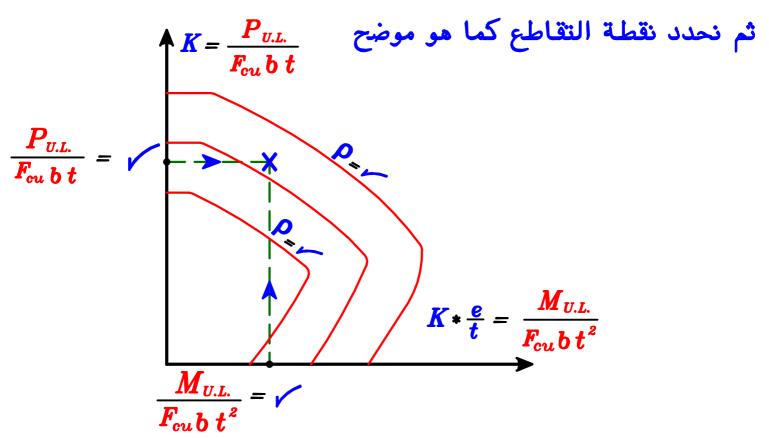
$$A_s = \mu * b * t$$

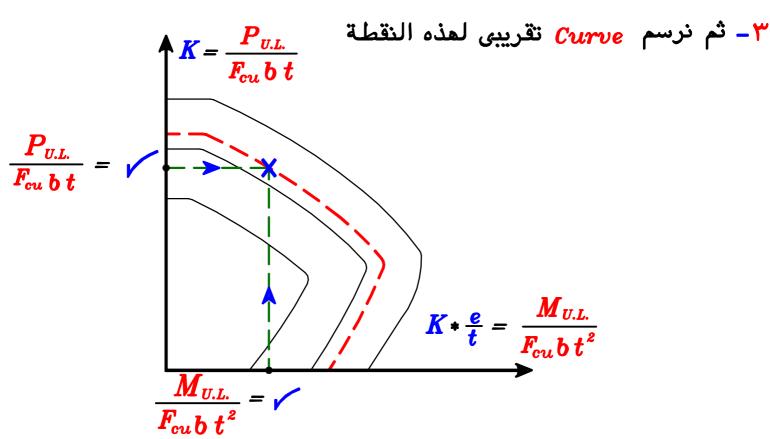
$$A_s = \alpha * A_s$$

How to determine the design Method by using I.D.??

 F_y , α , ζ نمعرفة كل من curve بعد تحديد ال

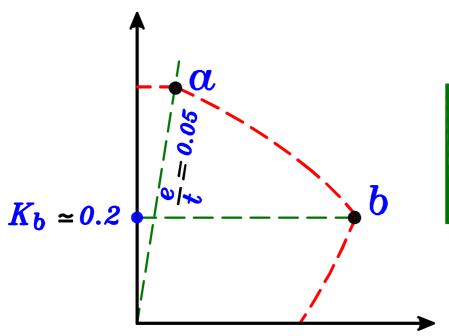
$$extbf{K} = rac{ extbf{P}_{v.L.}}{ extbf{F}_{cu}\,b\,t}$$
 , $extbf{K} * rac{e}{t} = rac{ extbf{M}_{v.L.}}{ extbf{F}_{cu}\,b\,t^2}$ نحدد قیمة کل من $extbf{-Y}$





curve على هذا الlpha على هذا الlpha

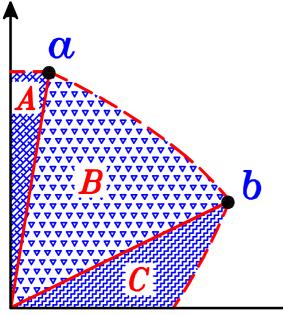
كما هو موضح بالشكل



$$K_b = K_{balanced}$$
 $K_b = \frac{P_b}{F_{cu} b t} \simeq 0.2$

 $min\ eccentricity$ هى نقطة $rac{e}{t}=0.05$ هى نقطة تكون $rac{e}{t}=0.05$ و عند هذه النقطة تكون $rac{b}{t}$ هى نقطة ال

 $m{origin}(0,0)$ نوصل خطین الی نقطة ال $m{\alpha}$, $m{b}$ نوصل خطین الی $m{Zones}$ و نقسم المساحة الی $m{Design}$



Zone $A \longrightarrow Design$ as

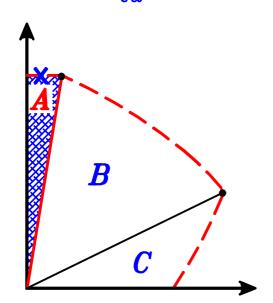
Short Column

Zone $B \longrightarrow Design$ as **Compression Failure**

Zone $C \longrightarrow Design$ as

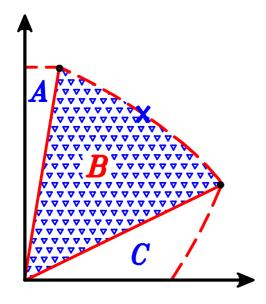
Tension Failure

$$K = rac{P_{v.L.}}{F_{cu}b \ t}$$
 , $K * rac{e}{t} = rac{M_{v.L.}}{F_{cu}b \ t^2}$ بعد تحدید نقطة تقاطع



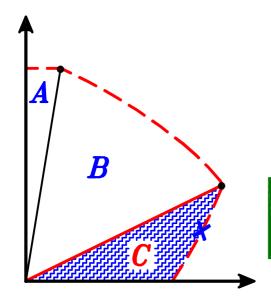
 $Zone \ A$ عند وجود نقطة التقاطع عند وجود ال moment و نصمم على المNormal فقط

Design as Short Column using $P_{U.L.}$



 $Zone\ B$ عند وجود نقطة التقاطع عند وجود يكون أغلب القطاع علية Compression

Design as Compression Failure using Interaction Diagram



 $Zone \ C$ عند وجود نقطة التقاطع عند Tension يكون أغلب القطاع علية

Design as Tension Failure using e_s

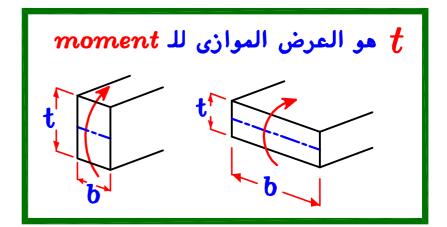
2-Approximate Method.

۲ - طریقه تقریبیه ۰



$$- Get e = \frac{M_{U.L.}}{P_{U.L.}}$$

- Get $\frac{e}{t}$



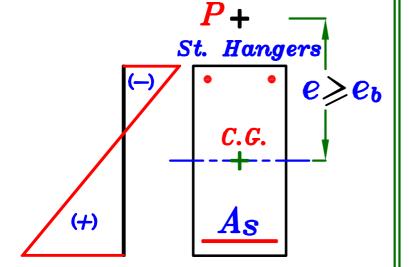
(المعمول بها في هذا الملف)

$$IF \left[\frac{e}{t} \right]$$

$$\frac{e}{t} \geqslant 0.5$$

Big Eccentricity
Tension Failure

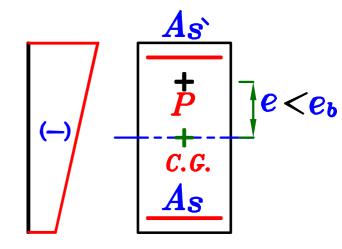
معناه أن محصله القوى تؤثر خارج القطاع <u>Use es</u>



$$\frac{e}{t}$$
 < 0.5

Small Eccentricity
Compression Failure

معناه أن محصله القوى تؤثر داخل القطاع $Use\ I.D.$

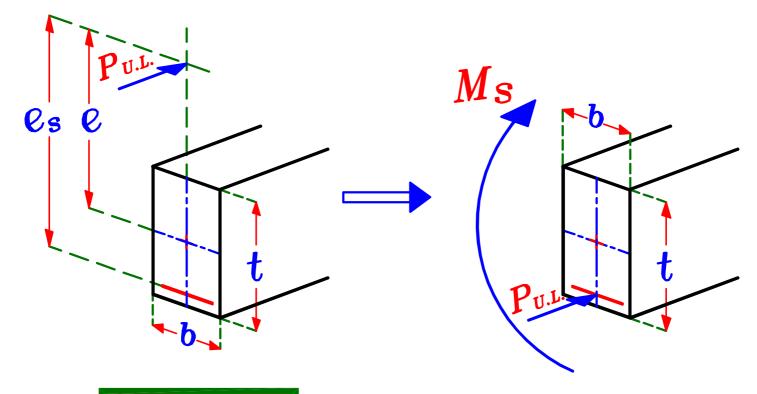


Design of Tension Failure Columns.



عندما تكون قيمه 0.5 > 0.5 معناه أن محصله القوى تؤثر خارج القطاع t القطاع أقرب لقطاع الكمره منه لقطاع العمود \cdot

أى أن جمه من الخرسانه عليما Compression و جمة عليما Tension.



Get
$$e = \frac{M_{v.L.}}{P_{v.L.}}$$

$$Get \quad e_s = e + \frac{t}{2} - c$$

C.G. المحصله عن الـ e ثيت e هى بعد المحصله عن الـ e_s ثيت

Where: C is the Cover = 50 mm IF $t \le 1000 \text{ mm}$ = 100 mm IF t > 1000 mm - Get the moment about Tension steel

$$M_{\mathcal{S}} = P_{v.l.} * e_{s}$$

- From
$$d = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_8}{F_{cu}b}}$$
 Get $C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{get}{J}} = \sqrt{\frac{get}{J}}$

- Get A_s From

$$A_s = \frac{M_s}{JF_y d} - \frac{P_{U.L.}}{(F_y/\circlearrowleft_s)}$$

- Check Asmin.

Compare area of tension steel with
$$(0.225*\frac{\sqrt{F_{cu}}}{F_y})*b*d$$

IF
$$A_{s_{req}} > \left(\underbrace{0.225 * \frac{\sqrt{F_{cu}}}{F_{y}}} \right) * b * d \xrightarrow{Take} A_{s_{req}}$$

IF
$$A_{s_{req.}} < \left(\frac{0.225 * \frac{\sqrt{F_{cu}}}{F_{y}}}{F_{y}} \right) * b * d \xrightarrow{Take} A_{s_{min.}}$$

$$A_{s_{min.}} = \left\{ egin{array}{l} (ext{0.225}*rac{\sqrt{F_{cu}}}{F_y})*b*d \ 1.3\,A_{s_{reg.}} \end{array}
ight\}$$
الأقل

Stirrup Hangers.

$$Stirrup\ Hangers = egin{pmatrix} (0.1
ightarrow 0.2) A_8 \ 2 \# 12 & Frames \end{bmatrix}$$
 الأكبر

سواء كان الmember أفقى أو رأسى يعامل معامله الكمره members فى ال $stirrup\ hangers$ فى ال $stirrup\ hangers$ الرأسيه عن $0.4\ A_s$ و هذا ليس شرط.

Buckling Bars. (Longitudinal Bars)

(IF the section is VL.)

- $M \stackrel{*}{\&} P$ في الأعمده التي يؤثر عليها P
- يجب وضع أسياخ جانبيه تسمى Buckling Bars.
- (Shrinkage Bars ليس مثل ال $t < 700 \, \mathrm{mm}$ عندما تكون $t < 700 \, \mathrm{mm}$
 - 2 # 12 at every 250mm = Buckling Bars _ _
 - _ و توضع كانات داخليه

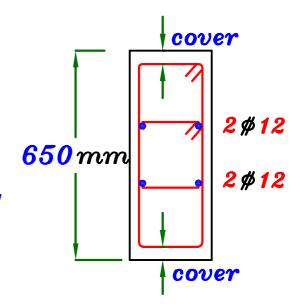
بحيث لا تزيد المسافه بين كل فرع كانه و الفرع الذى يليه عن ٣٠٠٠ مم

Example.

$$IF \quad t = 650 \ mm$$

$$\therefore No. of Spacings =$$

$$=\frac{650-100}{250}$$
 = 2.20 = 3.0 Spacing
= 2.0 Bars



Example.

$$F_{cu} = 25 \text{ N/mm}^2$$
 st. 360/520

$$M_{U.L.} = 300 \text{ kN.m} \longrightarrow \text{,} P_{U.L.} = 400 \text{ kN ,} b = 300 \text{ mm}$$

Req. Design the Sec. of the column.

Solution.

$$- d_1 = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_{v.L.}}{F_{cu} b}} = 3.5 \sqrt{\frac{300 * 10^6}{25 * 300}} = 700 mm \text{ (as } R\text{-Sec.)}$$

$$t_1 = 700 + 50 = 750 \text{ mm}$$

$$-P_{U.L.} = (0.35 b F_{cu} + 0.67 \frac{b}{100} F_y) t_2$$

∴
$$400*10^3 = (0.35*300*25 + 0.67*\frac{300}{100}*360) t_2 \rightarrow t_2 = 119 \text{ mm}$$

Check
$$\frac{P}{F_{cu}bt} = \frac{400 * 10^3}{25 * 300 * 850} = 0.063 > 0.04 \ (Don't neglect P)$$

.. Design the Sec. on both N.F., B.M.

$$e = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{300}{400} = 0.75 \ m$$

$$\frac{e}{t} = \frac{0.75}{0.85} = 0.88 > 0.50 \rightarrow Tension Failure \xrightarrow{use} e_s$$

$$e_8 = e + \frac{t}{2} - c = 0.75 + \frac{0.85}{2} - 0.05 = 1.125$$
 m

$$M_{S} = P * e_{s} = 400 * 1.125 = 450 kN.m$$

$$\therefore d = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_S}{F_{cu} b}} : 800 = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{450 * 10^6}{25 * 300}} \rightarrow C_1 = 3.265 \rightarrow J = 0.766$$

$$\therefore A_{S} = \frac{M_{S}}{J F_{y} d} - \frac{P_{U.L.}}{(F_{y} \setminus \delta_{s})}$$

$$=\frac{450*10^6}{0.766*360*800}-\frac{400*10^3}{(360\1.15)}=762 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{reg.}} = 762 \ mm^2$$

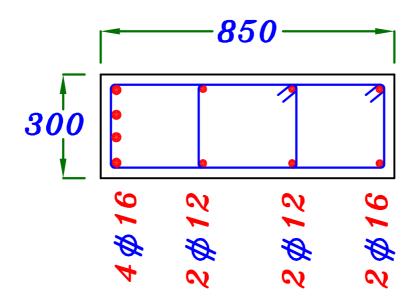
$$\mu_{min.\ b\ d} = \left(0.225 * \frac{\sqrt{F_{ou}}}{F_y}\right) b d = \left(0.225 * \frac{\sqrt{25}}{360}\right) 300 * 800 = 750 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\therefore A_{s_{req}} > \mu_{min.}bd \therefore Take A_{s} = A_{seq} = 762 \, mm^{2}$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{b-25}{\phi+25} = \frac{300-25}{16+25} = 6.70 = 6.0$$

Stirrup Hangers =
$$0.4 A_8 = 0.4*762 = 304.8$$
 (2 $\#$ 16)





Example.

$$F_{cu} = 30 \text{ N/mm}^2$$
 st. 360/520

$$M_{U.L.} = 500 \quad kN.m \quad \longrightarrow \quad , \quad P_{U.L.} = 200 \quad kN , \quad b = 300 \quad mm$$

Req. Design the Sec. of the column.

Solution.

$$t_1 = 850 + 50 = 900 \text{ mm}$$

$$- P_{U.L.} = 0.35 (b*t_2) F_{cu} + 0.67 (b*t_2) F_y$$

$$200*10^3 = 0.35*(300*t_2)*30+0.67*\frac{(300*t_2)}{100}*360$$

$$t_2 = 51.6 mm$$

$$\therefore t_2 = 51.6 \, mm \qquad \qquad \therefore Choose \quad t_0 = 900 \, mm$$

∴
$$t = (1.1 \rightarrow 1.3) t_o = (990 \rightarrow 1170) mm$$
 $t = 1000 mm$

$$t=1000 mm$$

Check
$$\frac{P}{F_{cu} bt} = \frac{200 * 10^3}{30 * 300 * 1000} = 0.022 < 0.04 : (neglect P)$$

$$\therefore \quad Take \quad d = d_{1} = C_{1} \sqrt{\frac{M_{U.L.}}{F_{cu}b}} \qquad take \quad C_{1} = 3.5$$

take
$$C_1 = 3.5$$

$$\therefore d = 3.5 \sqrt{\frac{500 * 10^6}{30 * 300}} = 824.9 mm$$

$$\therefore$$
 Take $d = 850 \ mm$, $t = 900 \ mm$

$$t = 900 mm$$

$$C_1 = 3.5 \longrightarrow J = 0.78$$

$$A_{S} = \frac{M_{U.L.}}{J F_{v} d} = \frac{500 * 10^{6}}{0.78 * 360 * 824.9} = 2158.6 mm^{2}$$

$$- \frac{Check As_{min.}}{As_{reg.}} \qquad A_{s_{reg.}} = 2158.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

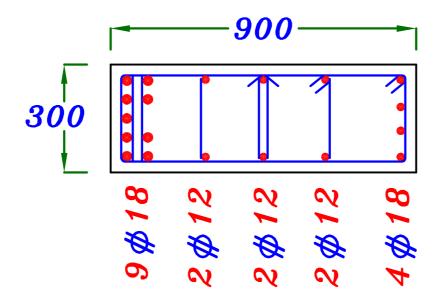
$$\mu_{min.} \ b \ d = \left(0.225 * \frac{\sqrt{F_{ou}}}{F_{y}}\right) b \ d = \left(0.225 * \frac{\sqrt{30}}{360}\right) 300 * 850 = 872.9 \, mm^{2}$$

$$A_{s_{reg.}} > \mu_{min.} b d$$

:. Take
$$A_{s} = A_{s_{req}} = 2158.6 \text{ mm}^{2}$$
 (9 \$\psi 18)

$$\therefore n = \frac{b-25}{\phi+25} = \frac{300-25}{18+25} = 6.39 = 6.0$$

Stirrup Hangers =
$$0.4 A_8 = 0.4 * 2158.6 = 863.4 4 \% 18$$



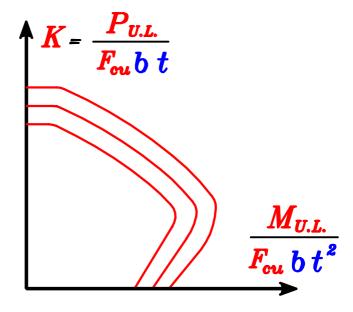
Compression Failure.



- عندما تكون قيمه $\frac{e}{t} < 0.5$ معناه أن محصله القوى تؤثر داخل القطاع

القطاع أقرب لقطاع العمود منه لقطاع الكمره٠





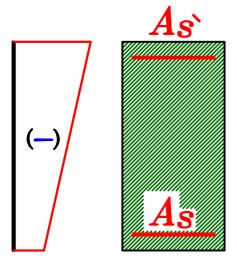
و ممكن من ال (I.D.) تصميم قطاعات Big eccentricity or small eccentricity

$$rac{e}{t}>$$
 0.5 $or~rac{e}{t}<$ 0.5 ای عندما تکون $rac{e}{t}>$ 0.5 $or~rac{e}{t}<$ 1 Big eccentricity و لکنه فی حاله $rac{e}{t}>$ کبیره و مکلفه $rac{e}{t}>$ کمیات تسلیح کبیره و مکلفه $rac{e}{t}>$

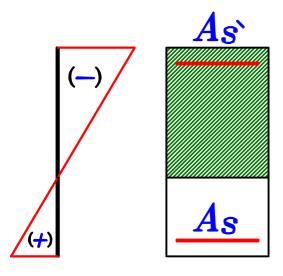
لذا يفضل استخدام الـ Interaction Diagram (I.D.) عندما $rac{e}{t}$ < 0.5 راقطاع $rac{e}{t}$ < 0.5 القطاع $rac{e}{t}$

Interaction Diagram الانسب و الاوفر عند استخدام

$$\alpha = \frac{A_s}{A_s}$$
 ان نختار قیم α حیث ان



$$IF \quad \frac{e}{t} < 0.5$$



$$\frac{IF}{t} > 0.5$$

$$\alpha = \frac{A_s}{A_s} = (0.4 \rightarrow 1.0)$$
 يفضل اختيار

 e_{s} و ان كان الافضل حساب التسليح بطريقه

ملحوظه

الموجود في كتاب
$$ECCS$$
 الموجود في كتاب

لذا فی هذه الملفات سنستخدم قیمه
$$0.8~or \propto -1.0$$
 فقط

To get A_s , A_s using Interaction Diagram.

ECCS Pages
$$(4-20) \rightarrow (4-63)$$

 F_y , α , ζ ، قيم المطلوبة نحدد ثلاثة قيم المطلوبة نحديد الصفحة المطلوبة نحدد ثلاثة قيم

Chart Key

$$F_{y} = \checkmark$$

$$\zeta = \checkmark$$

$$\alpha = \frac{A_{s}}{A_{s}}$$

مفتاح الجدول $Chart\ Key$ يوجد فى كل صفحه من صفحات الI.D. فى الجداول مفتاح للجدول لتحديد أى جدول سوف نستخدمه

$$-F_y = Type$$
 of Steel

$$- Cl = \frac{A_{s}}{A_{s}}$$

$$0.8$$

$$1.0 \checkmark \checkmark$$

و تؤخذ عاده تساوی ۱

$$\frac{d-d}{t}$$
 $\frac{d-d}{t}$ $\frac{d-d}{t}$ $\frac{d-d}{t}$

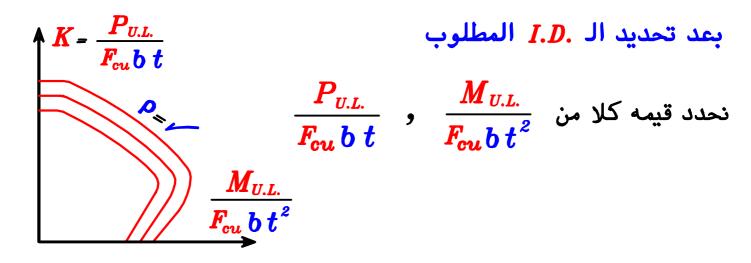
$$\zeta = \frac{t - 2Cover}{t}$$

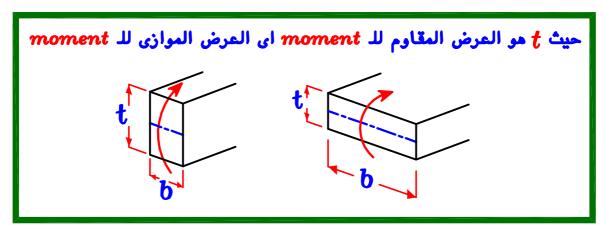
 $oldsymbol{\zeta}=0.7$ or $oldsymbol{0.8}$ or $oldsymbol{0.9}$ و الموجود في الجداول

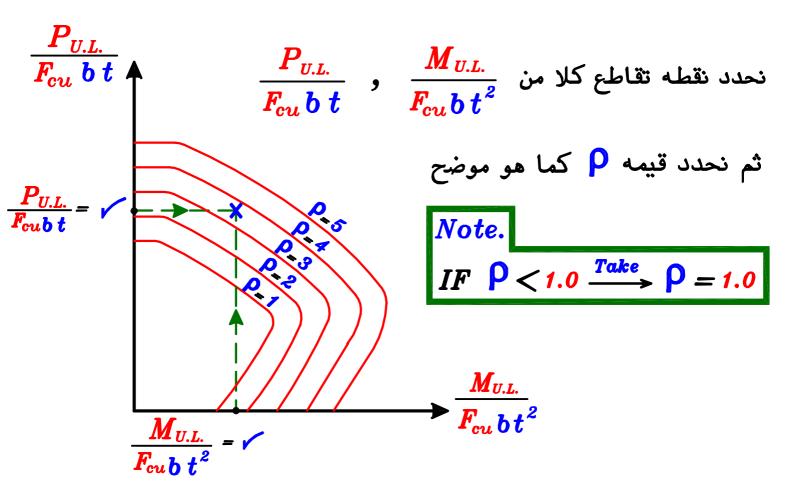
بعد حساب قيمه 🕇 اذا كانت بين رقمين تقرب للرقم الأصغر

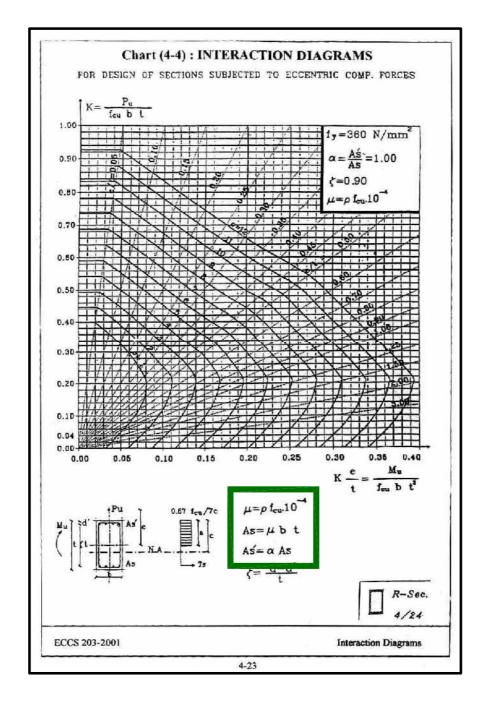
$\underline{Example.}$ t = 800 mm

$$\therefore \zeta = \frac{800-100}{800} = \frac{700}{800} = 0.875 \xrightarrow{Take} \zeta = 0.8$$









As , As ثم نعوض في المعادلات الأتيه لتحديد قيمه

$$\mu = \rho * F_{cu} * 10^{-4}$$

$$A_{s} = \mu * b * t$$

$$A_{s'} = \alpha * A_{s}$$

- Check Asmin.

Calculate As Total = As + As

Calculate $A_{s_{min.}} = \frac{0.8}{100} *b *t$

IF $A_{s_{Total}} \geqslant A_{s_{min.}}$.. o.k.

IF
$$A_{S_{Total}} < A_{S_{min.}} \xrightarrow{take} A_{S} = A_{S} = \frac{A_{Smin.}}{2}$$

Shrinkage Bars. (IF the sec. in Beam)

t > 700~mm عندما تكون Shrinkage Bars ي توضع ال

2 # 10 at every 300 mm = Shrinkage Bars و قيمه ال

Buckling Bars. (Longitudinal Bars)

(IF the sec. in Column.)

 $M \stackrel{\cdot}{\&} P$ فى الأعمده التى يؤثر عليها -

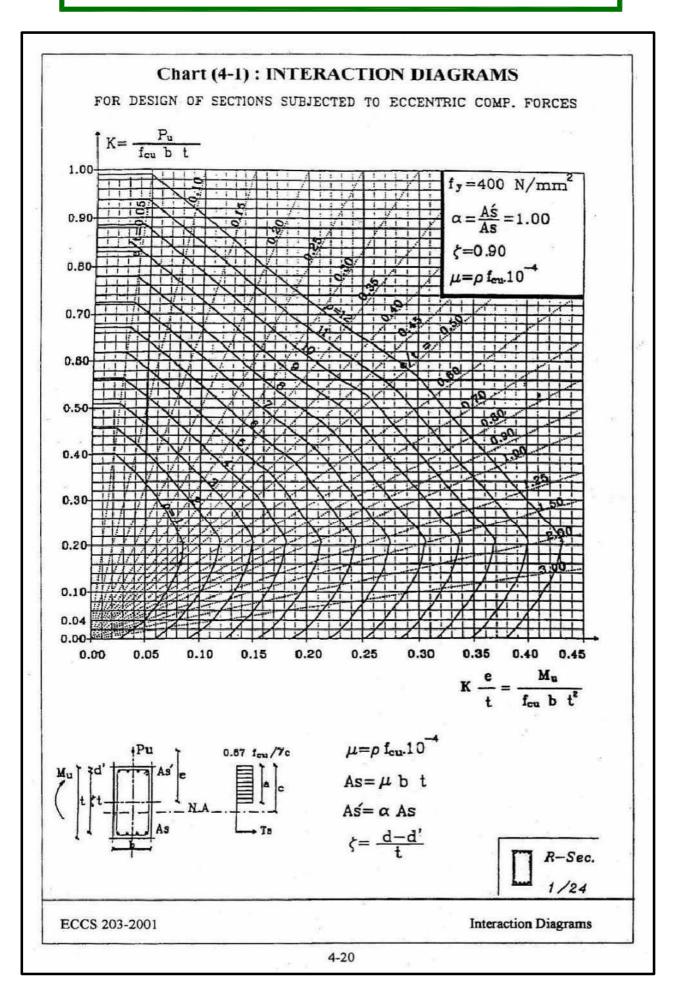
يجب وضع أسياخ جانبيه تسمى Buckling Bars.

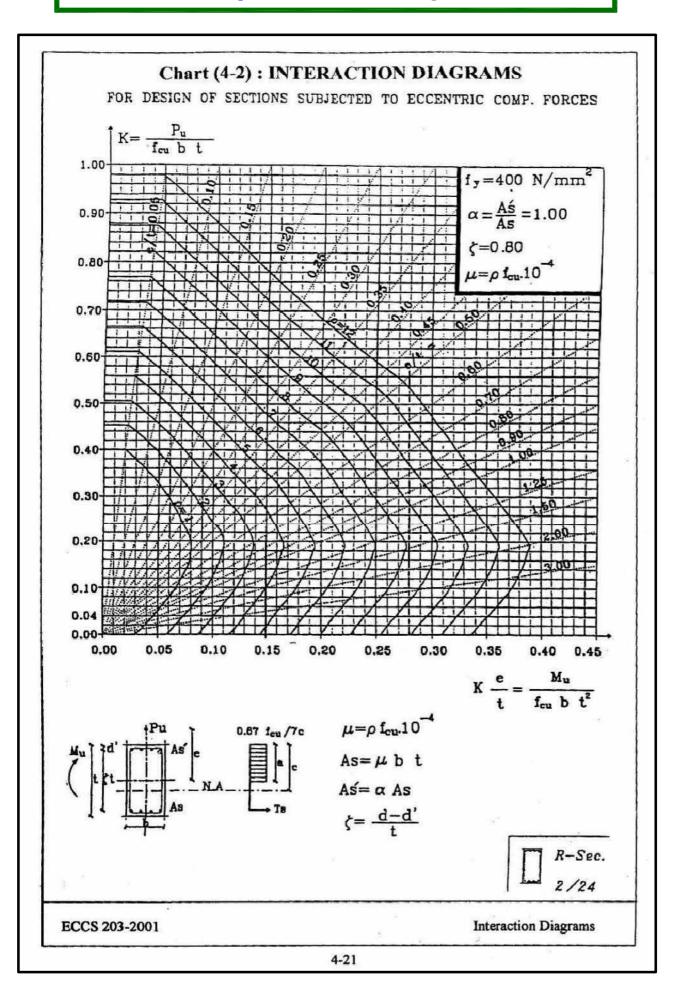
t < 700س عندما تكون t < 700 سال t < 700

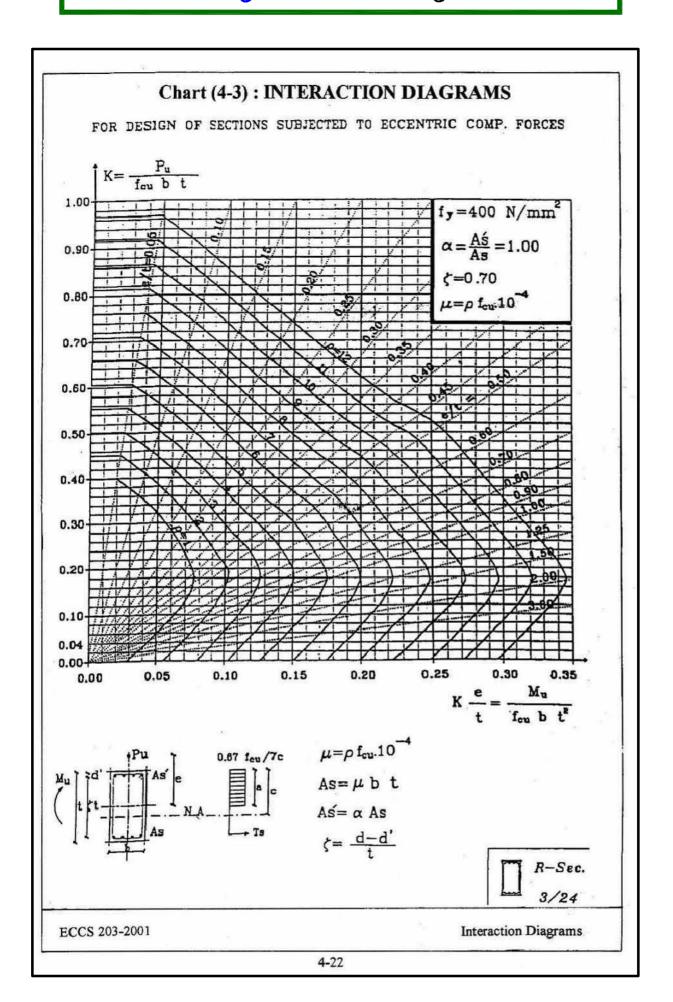
2 # 12 at every 250mm = Buckling Bars و قيمه ال

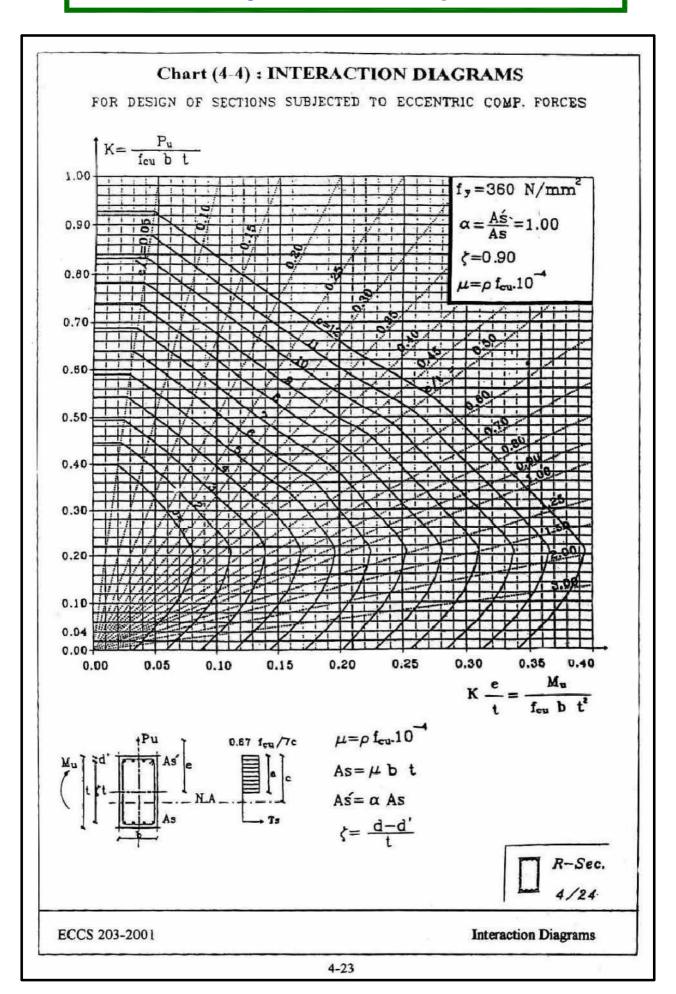
_ و توضع كانات داخليه

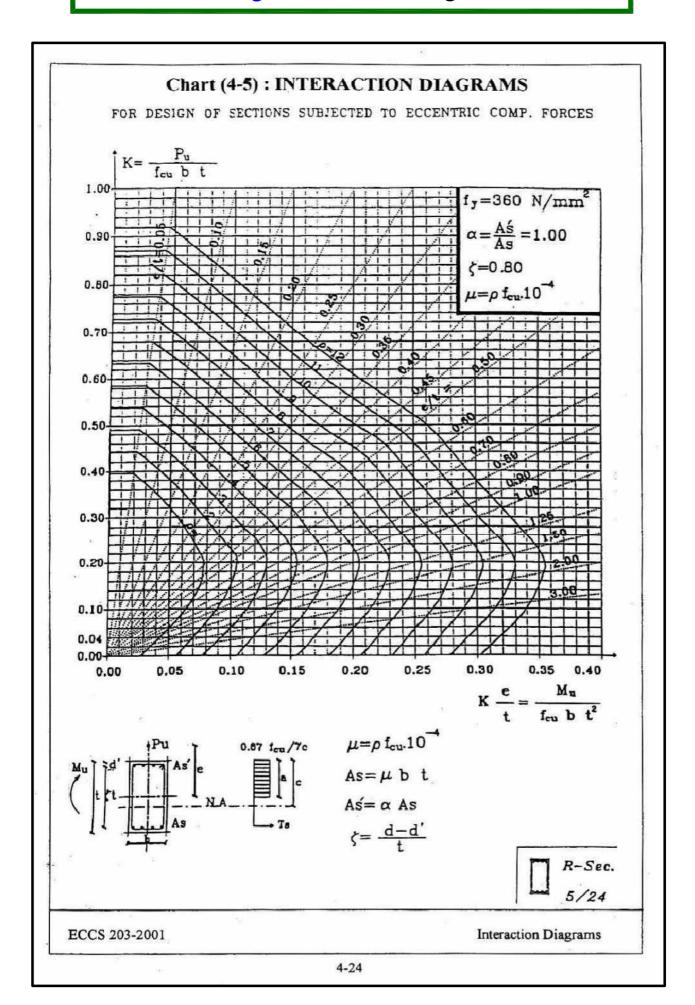
بحيث لا تزيد المسافه بين كل فرع كانه و الفرع الذى يليه عن ٣٠٠٠ ٢٠٠٠

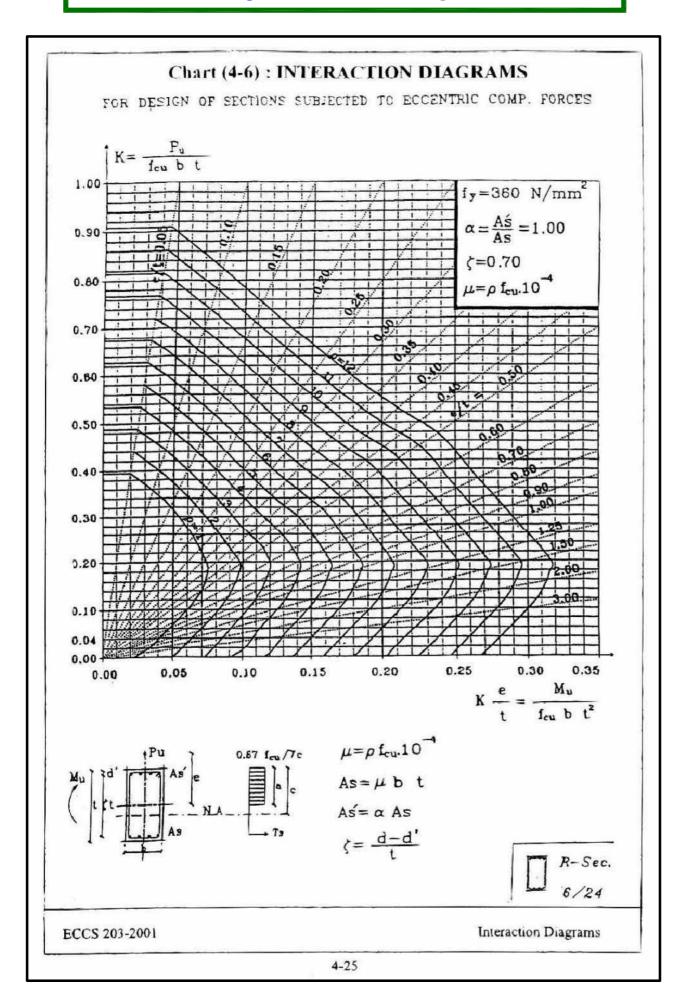












Example.

$$F_{cu} = 25 N mm^2$$

$$M_{U,L} = 300 \ kN.m$$
 , $P_{U,L} = 3000 \ kN$, $b = 300 \ mm$

Req. Design the Sec. (Column)

Solution.

$$- d_1 = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_{U.L.}}{F_{cu.b}}} = 3.5 \sqrt{\frac{300 * 10^6}{25 * 300}} = 700 mm$$

$$t_1 = 700 + 50 = 750 \text{ mm}$$

$$- P_{u.l.} = 0.35 (b*t_2) F_{cu} + 0.67 (b*t_2) F_y$$

∴
$$3000*10^3 = 0.35*(300*t_2)*25+0.67*\frac{(300*t_2)}{100}*360 → t_2 = 896 mm$$

Check
$$\frac{P}{F_{cu} bt} = \frac{3000 * 10^3}{25 * 300 * 1000} = 0.40 > 0.04 (Don't neglect N)$$

.. Design the Sec. on both N.F. & B.M.

$$e = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{300}{3000} = 0.10 m$$

$$\frac{e}{t} = \frac{0.10}{1.0} = 0.10 < 0.50 \rightarrow Compression Failure \xrightarrow{use} I.D.$$

Using Interaction Diagram

$$\zeta = \frac{1000 - 100}{1000} = 0.90$$
 use ECCS Design Aids Page 4-23

$$\frac{P_{v}}{F_{cu} b t} = \frac{3000 * 10^{3}}{25 * 300 * 1000} = 0.40$$

$$\frac{M_{v}}{F_{cu} b t^{2}} = \frac{300 * 10^{6}}{25 * 300 * 1000^{2}} = 0.04$$

$$\mu = \rho * F_{cu} * 10^{-4} = 1.9 * 25 * 10^{-4} = 4.75 * 10^{-3}$$

$$A_{S} = A_{S} = \mu * b * t = 4.75 * 10^{-3} * 300 * 1000$$

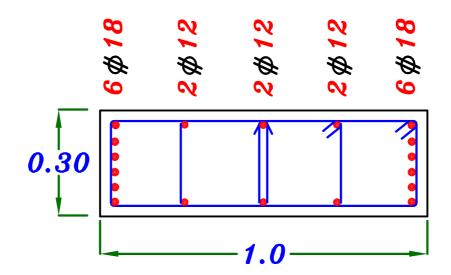
$$= 1425 \quad mm^2 \quad \boxed{6 \, / \! / \, 18}$$

$$A_{STotal} = A_{S} + A_{S} = 2 * 1425 = 2850 \text{ mm}^2$$

- Check
$$A_{s_{min.}} = \frac{0.8}{100} *b *t = \frac{0.8}{100} *300 *1000 = 2400 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S_{Total}} > A_{S_{min.}} \cdot o.k.$$

$$-n = \frac{b-25}{\phi+25} = \frac{300-25}{18+25} = 6.25 = 6.0$$



Example.

$$F_{cu} = 25 \text{ N} \backslash mm^2$$
 , st. $360/520$

$$b = 300mm$$
 , $t = 800 mm$

$$M_{U.L.} = 200 \ kN.m$$
 , $P_{U.L.} = 1200 \ kN$

Req. Design the Sec. (Column)

Solution.

The dimension is given (300*800)

Check
$$\frac{P}{F_{cu}bt} = \frac{1200 * 10^3}{25 * 300 * 800} = 0.20 > 0.04$$
 (Don't neglect P)

.. Design the Sec. on both N.F. & B.M.

$$e = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{200}{1200} = 0.167 m$$

$$\frac{e}{t} = \frac{0.167}{0.80} = 0.21 < 0.50 \longrightarrow Compresion Failure \xrightarrow{use} I.D.$$

Using Interaction Diagram

$$\zeta = \frac{800 - 100}{800} = 0.875 \xrightarrow{Take} \zeta = 0.8 \xrightarrow{use} ECCS Design Aids Page 4-24$$

$$\frac{P_{U}}{F_{cu} b t} = \frac{1200 * 10^{3}}{25 * 300 * 800} = 0.20$$

$$\frac{M_{U}}{F_{cu} b t^{2}} = \frac{200 * 10^{6}}{25 * 300 * 800^{2}} = 0.0416$$



$$\mu = \rho * F_{cu} * 10^{-4} = 1.0 * 25 * 10^{-4} = 2.5 * 10^{-3}$$

$$A_{S} = A_{S} = 4 * b * t = 2.5 * 10^{-3} * 300 * 800 = 600 \text{ mm}^{2}$$

$$A_{S_{Total}} = A_{S} + A_{S} = 2 * 600 = 1200 \text{ mm}^2$$

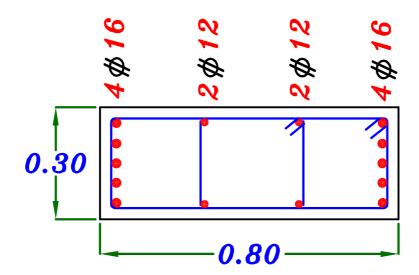


- Check
$$A_{smin.} = \frac{0.8}{100} *b *t = \frac{0.8}{100} *300 *800 = 1920 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S_{Total}} < A_{S_{min.}}$$

: take
$$A_{S} = A_{S} = \frac{A_{S \min}}{2} = \frac{1920}{2} = 960 \text{ mm}^{2}$$
 $(5 \# 16)$

$$-n = \frac{b-25}{\phi+25} = \frac{300-25}{16+25} = 6.70 = 6.0$$



Example.

$$F_{cu} = 25 \text{ N/mm}^2$$
 st. 360/520

$$b = 300 \ mm$$
 , $t = 900 \ mm$

$$M_{U.L.} = 650 \text{ kN.m}$$
 \longrightarrow , $P_{U.L.} = 500 \text{ kN}$

Req. Design the Sec. (Beam)

Solution.

Check
$$\frac{P}{F_{cu}bt} = \frac{500 * 10^3}{25 * 300 * 900} = 0.074 > 0.04$$
 (Don't neglect P)

... Design the Sec. on both N.F. & B.M.

$$e = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{650}{500} = 1.30 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{e}{t} = \frac{1.30}{0.90} = 1.44 > 0.50 \rightarrow Tension Failure \xrightarrow{use} e_s$$

$$e_8 = e + \frac{t}{2} - c = 1.30 + \frac{0.90}{2} - 0.05 = 1.70 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{S} = P * e_{S} = 500 * 1.70 = 850 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$\therefore d = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_s}{F_{cu}b}} \quad \therefore 850 = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{850*10^6}{25*300}} \rightarrow C_1 = 2.52 < 2.78$$

 $: C_1 = 2.52 < 2.78 \longrightarrow The section is over reinforced section.$

We have Three solutions.

1-Increase Dimensions. (IF dimensions are not given)

2-Use
$$A_{s}$$
 From $\triangle M$
3-Use A_{s} From $I.D.$ \Box (IF dimensions are given)

- IF using A_{s} From $\triangle M$

$$a_{min} = 0.10 \ d = 0.10 * 850 = 85 \ mm$$

$$a_{max} = 0.8 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left[\frac{600}{600 + (F_{\nu} \setminus \delta_{s})}\right] * d = 0.35 d = 0.35 *850 = 297.5 mm$$

$$M_{U.L.} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{F_{cu}}{\delta_c} \alpha_{max} b \left(d - \frac{\alpha_{max}}{2} \right)$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{25}{1.5}\right)(297.5)(300)\left(850-\frac{297.5}{2}\right)=695406250 \text{ N.mm}=695.4 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$-$$
 Get $\triangle M = M_S - M_{U.L.} = 850 - 695.4 = 154.6 kN.m$

$$-\operatorname{Get} A_{s} \operatorname{From} \Delta M = A_{s} \frac{F_{y}}{\delta_{s}} (d-d)$$

:.
$$154.6 * 10^6 = A_{8} (\frac{360}{1.15}) (850-50) \longrightarrow A_{8} = 617.3 \text{ mm}^2$$

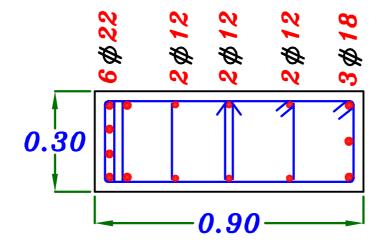
From Code Page (4-6) Table (4-1)

$$\mu_{max} = 5 * 10^{-4} F_{cu} = 5 * 10^{-4} * 25 = 0.0125$$

$$A_{s_{max}} = \mu_{max} b d + A_{s} = 0.0125 (300) (850) + 617.3 = 3804.8 \, \text{mm}^2$$

$$A_s = A_{s_{max}} \frac{P_{v.L.}}{(F_v \setminus \delta_s)} = 3804.8 - \frac{500 * 10^3}{(360 \setminus 1.15)} = 2207.57 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$-n = \frac{b-25}{\phi+25} = \frac{300-25}{22+25} = 5.85 = 5.0$$



- IF using A_{s} From I.D.

نصمم القطاع باستخدام Interaction Diagram

$$\alpha = \frac{A_s}{A_s} = (0.2 \rightarrow 0.4)$$
یفضل اختیار

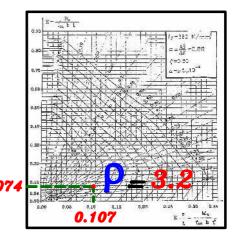
لكن الجداول الموجوده في الـ ESSC يوجد بها 0.8 or C=0.8 فقط

 $\alpha = 0.8$ لذا سنختار قيمه

$$\zeta = \frac{900 - 100}{900} = 0.88 = 0.80$$
 use ECCS Design Aids Page 4-36

$$\frac{P_{U}}{F_{cu} b t} = \frac{500 * 10^{3}}{25 * 300 * 900} = 0.074$$

$$\frac{M_{U}}{F_{cu} b t^{2}} = \frac{650 * 10^{6}}{25 * 300 * 900^{2}} = 0.107$$



$$\mu = \rho * F_{cu} * 10^{-4} = 3.2 * 25 * 10^{-4} = 8.0 * 10^{-3}$$

$$A_{S} = \mu * b * t = 8.0 * 10^{-3} * 300 * 900 = 2160 mm^{2}$$

$$A_{S} = 0.8 * 2160 = 1728 \text{ mm}^2$$

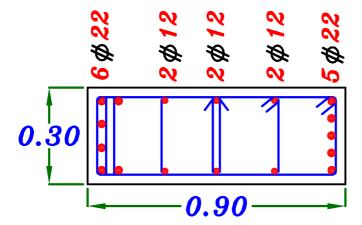
$$A_{S_{Total}} = A_{S} + A_{S} = 2160 + 1728 = 3888 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check
$$A_{8min.} = \frac{0.8}{100} *b *t = \frac{0.8}{100} *300 *900 = 2160 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S_{Total}} > A_{S_{min.}} \therefore o.k.$$

$$\therefore A_{S} = 2160 \text{ mm}^{2} \boxed{6 \text{ } \#22}$$

$$A_{S} = 1728 \text{ mm}^2 \sqrt{5 \# 22}$$



Summary of design sections subjected to M, P

 $extbf{ ilde{f}}$ Get Dimensions of the section. ($extbf{b} imes t$) اذا كانت آلابعاد غير موجوده

- Take
$$b = (300 \text{ mm or } 350 \text{ mm or } 400 \text{ mm})$$

Get
$$t_1 = d_1 + cover$$
 where $d_1 = 3.5 \sqrt{\frac{M_{U.L.}}{F_{cu}b}}$

Get
$$t_2$$
 From $P_{U.L.} = 0.35 (b t_2) F_{cu} + 0.67 \frac{(b t_2)}{100} F_y$

- Take $t = (1.1 \rightarrow 1.3) t_o$ where $t_o =$ The bigger value of $t_1 & t_2$
- (2) Check IF (P) neglected or not.

Calculate
$$K = \frac{P_{v.L.}}{F_{cu} b t}$$

IF $K \leq 0.04$ neglect P

$$d = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_{v.L.}}{F_{cu}(b \text{ or } B)}}$$

$$A_8 = \frac{M_{v.L.}}{J F_y d}$$

IF K > 0.04 don't neglect P

Design the Sec. on both M, P

- Take the same b, t From step \bigcirc
- \bigcirc Get Reinforcement A_s , A_s

$$- Get e = \frac{M_{U.L.}}{P_{U.L.}}$$

Get
$$\frac{e}{t}$$

moment مو العرض الموازى للـ t

IF
$$\frac{e}{t} > 0.5$$

Big Eccentricity use es

$$-e_s=e+\frac{t}{2}-c$$

$$-M_{S} = P_{v.L.} * e_{s}$$

- From
$$d = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{M_s}{F_{ou} b}} \xrightarrow{Get} C_1 & J$$

$$-A_s = \frac{M_s}{J F_y d} - \frac{P_{U.L.}}{(F_y/\delta_s)}$$

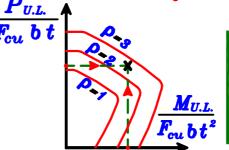
Check
$$A_{smin} = \left(0.225 * \frac{\sqrt{F_{cu}}}{F_y}\right) b d$$

$$\frac{IF}{t} \stackrel{e}{<} 0.5$$

small Eccentricity $\stackrel{use}{\longrightarrow}$ I.D.

نحدد الـ .1. المناسب من كتاب الجداول على حسب كل من

$$F_y$$
 , $\zeta = \frac{t-2 Cover}{t}$, $\alpha = \frac{A_S}{A_S} = 1$



$$\mu = \rho * F_{cu} * 10^{-4}$$

$$As = \mu * b * t$$

$$As = \alpha * As$$

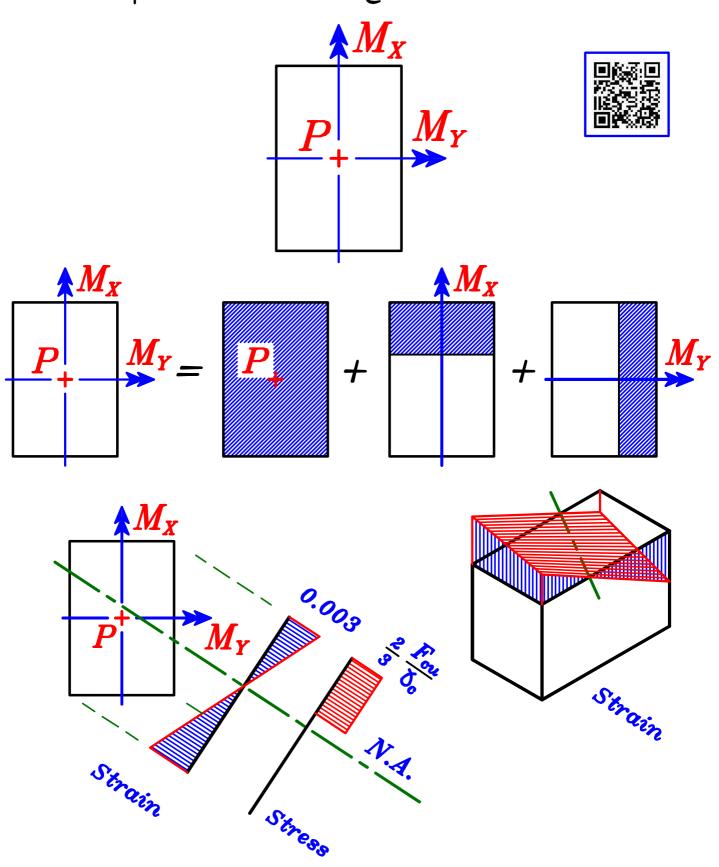
Check As Total = As + As

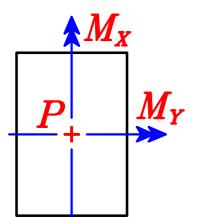
Design of Sec. Subjected to (Bi-Axial Moment).

Double moments & Compression Force. (M_X, M_Y, P) .

Introduction.

هو قطاع معرض لقوى ضغط و عزم فى الاتجاهين $Bi-Axial\ Moment$







Bi-Axial Moment لتصميم قطاع

توجد عده طرق:

منها التصميم بـ First Principles و هى صعبه جدا و لن يتم دراستها فى هذا الملف ·

و سندرس فقط التصميم بال (Interaction Diagram (I.D.)

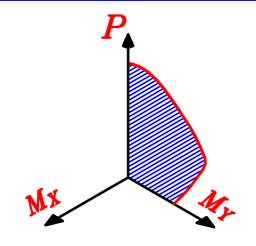
P Bi-A

 $Bi-Axial\ Moment$ الـ (I.D.) للقطاعات الـ $3-D\ (I.D.)$ المفروض أن يكون ثلاثى الابعاد

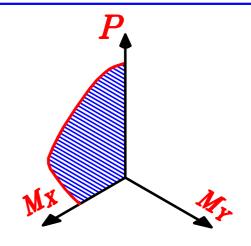
 P, M_X, M_Y بحيث ان كل نقطه تتكون من 3-D~(I.D.) اذا كانت موجوده داخل الSafe يكون القطاع

و اذا كانت النقطه التى تتكون من P, M_X, M_Y خارج الا Unsafe يكون القطاع

3 Dimensional (I.D.)

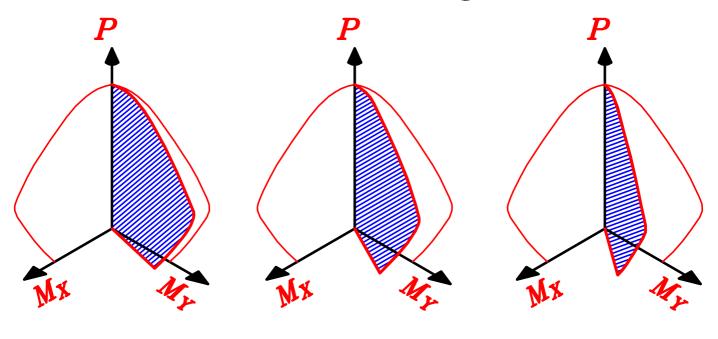


عندما يؤثر على القطاع P, M_X فقط أى M_{Y} = Zero يسمى يسمى Uniaxial~(I.D.)

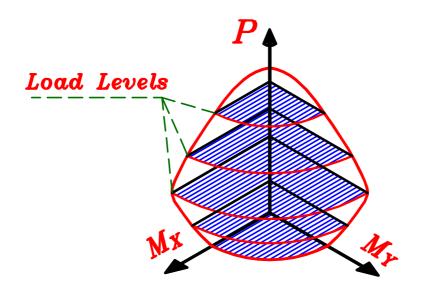


عندما يؤثر على القطاع P, M_Y فقط أى $M_X = Zero$ يسمى Uniaxial~(I.D.)

M_X , M_Y مع تغير قيمه كلا من I.D. ستتغير زاويه ال



 $Bi extstyle -Axial \ Moment$ الكى نستطيع استخدام الـ (I.D.) لتصميم قطاعات ال $Load\ Levels$ يتم قطع الPو تسمى القيه أى مع كل تغير لقيمه و بمستويات أفقيه أى مع كل تغير لقيمه



بحیث عند قیمه $oldsymbol{P}$ معینه ای عند $oldsymbol{Load}$ معینه



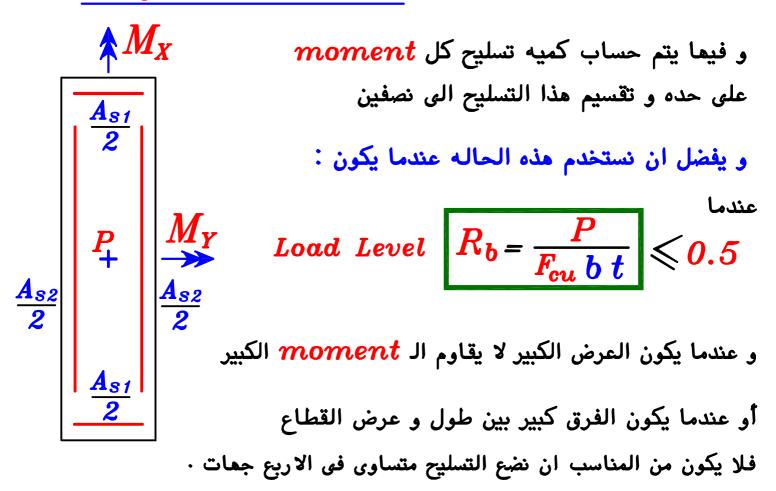
 $\boldsymbol{M}_{\boldsymbol{X}}$

1 - Symmetrical RFT.

و فيها يتم تقسيم التسليح الكلى على الاربعه جهات بالتساوى ٠



2-Unsymmetrical RFT.



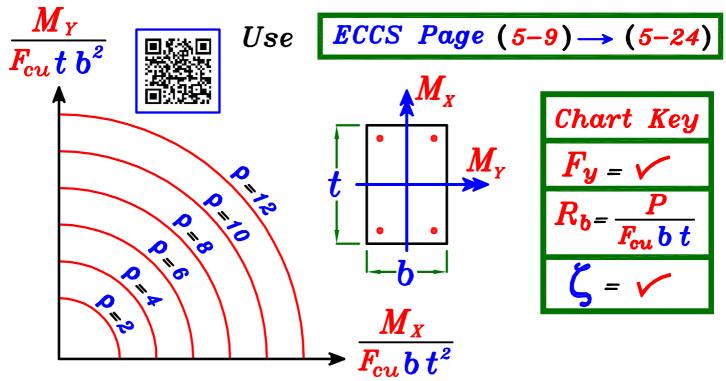
1 - Symmetrical RFT.

و يوجد طريقتان لتصميم القطاع الـ Biaxial و يكون .Bymmetrical RFT

1 - Use Biaxial I.D.

2 - Use Uniaxial I.D.

Design using (Biaxial Bending Interaction Diagram)
(Symmetrical arrangement of reinforcement)



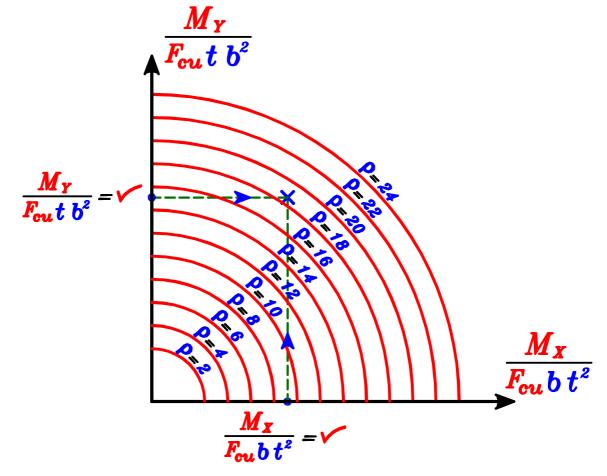
 F_y , R_b , را نحدید آی Chart سیستخدم نحدد قیمه کل من Chart

$$R_b = \frac{P}{F_{cu}b t}$$

 $\zeta = rac{t-2 Cover}{t} = 0.9$ لانها القيمه الوحيده الموجوده في الجداول

 F_y , R_b , رماد کل من Curve بعد تحدید ال

$$\frac{M_X}{F_{cu}\,b\,t^2}$$
 بحدد قیمه کل من $\frac{M_Y}{F_{cu}\,t\,b^2}$



$$\mu = \rho * F_{cu} * 10^{-4}$$

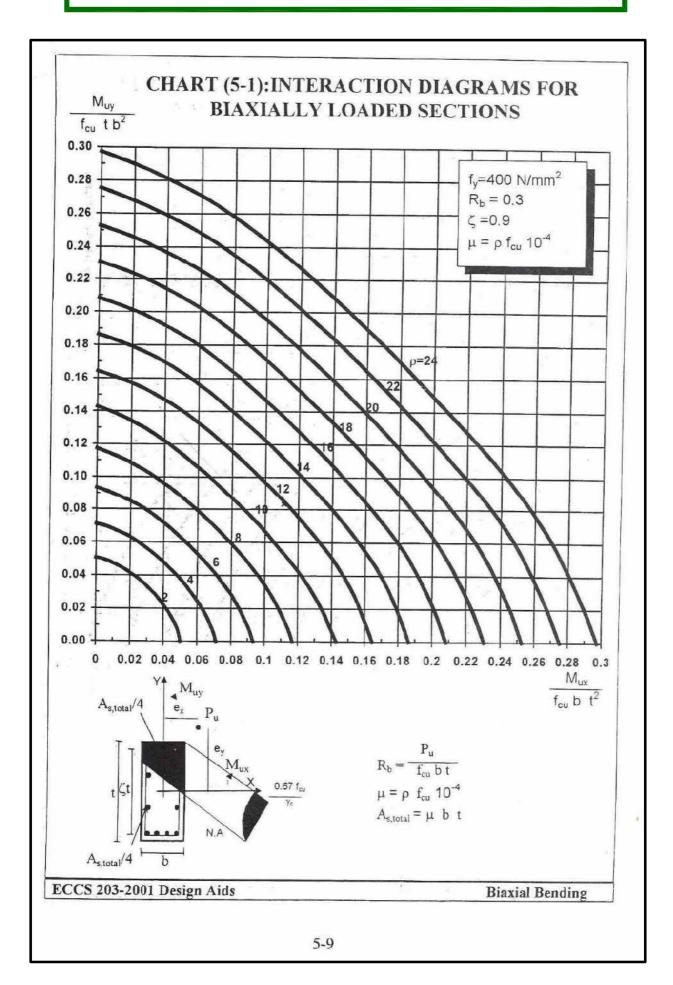
$$A_{Stotal} = \mu * b * t$$

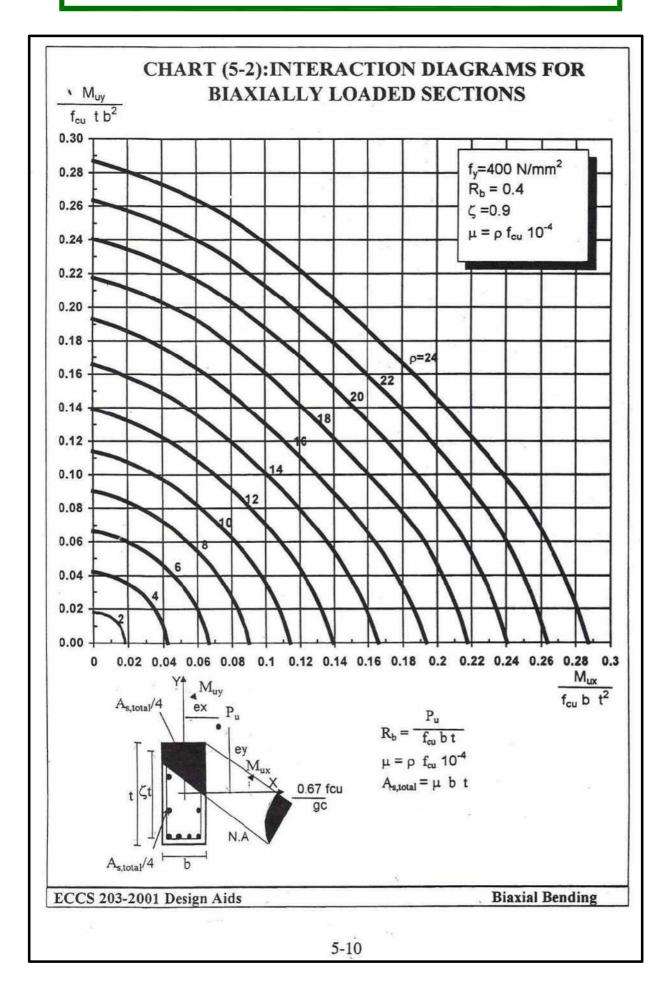
$$A_{Smin} = \frac{0.8}{100} *b *t$$

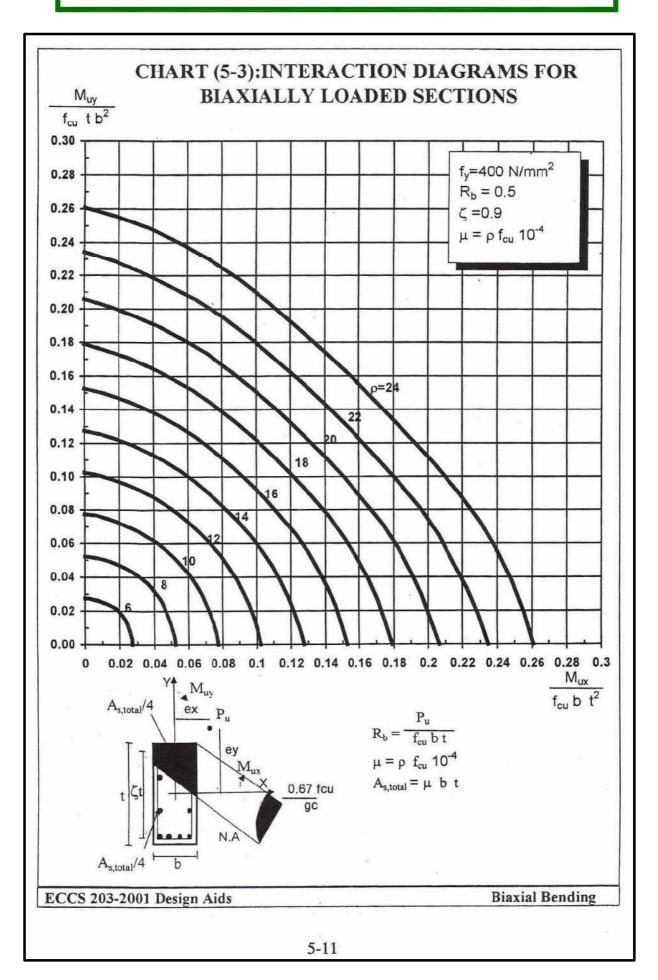
 $\frac{A_s}{4}$ $\frac{A_s}{4}$ $\frac{A_s}{4}$

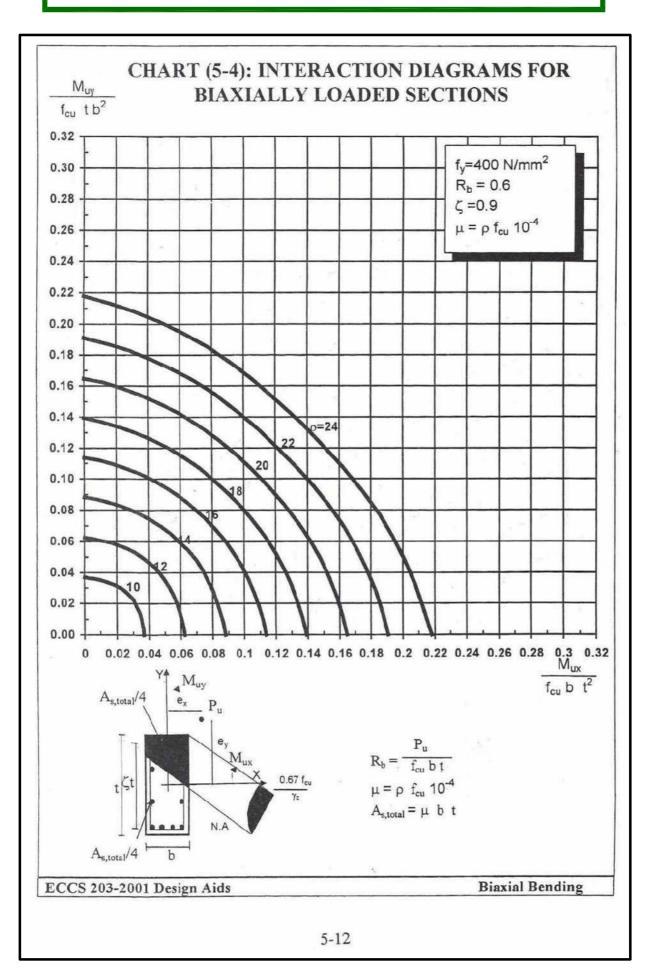
نقارن A_{Smin} بال A_{Stotal} و نضع القيمه الاكبر.

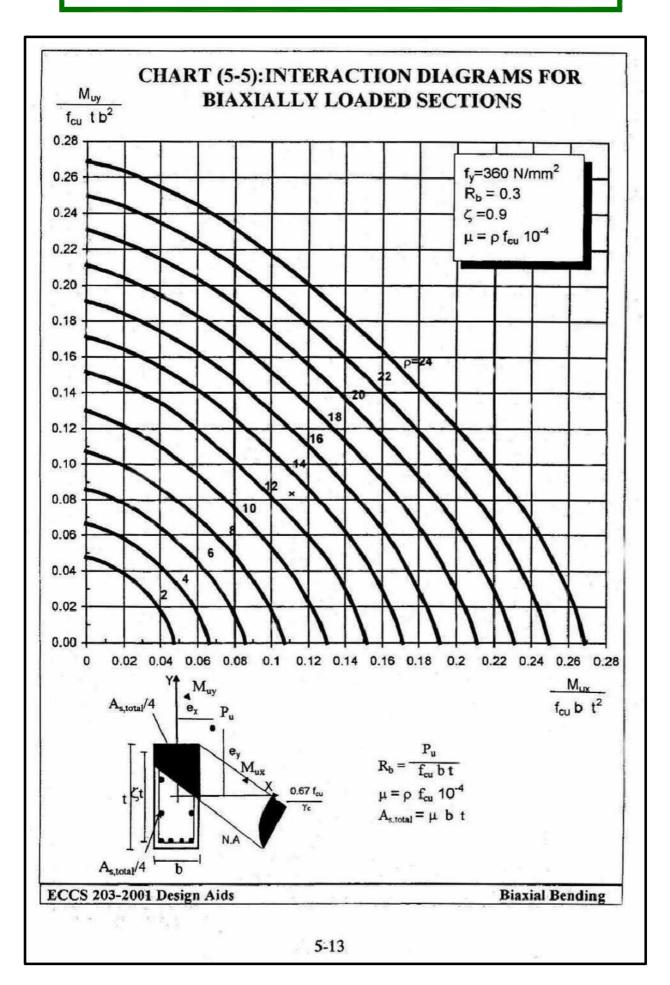
و يجب أن يكون عدد الاسياخ يقبل القسمه على ك نضع أربع أسياخ فى الاركان ثم يقسم باقى الحديد بالتساوى على الاربع جهات

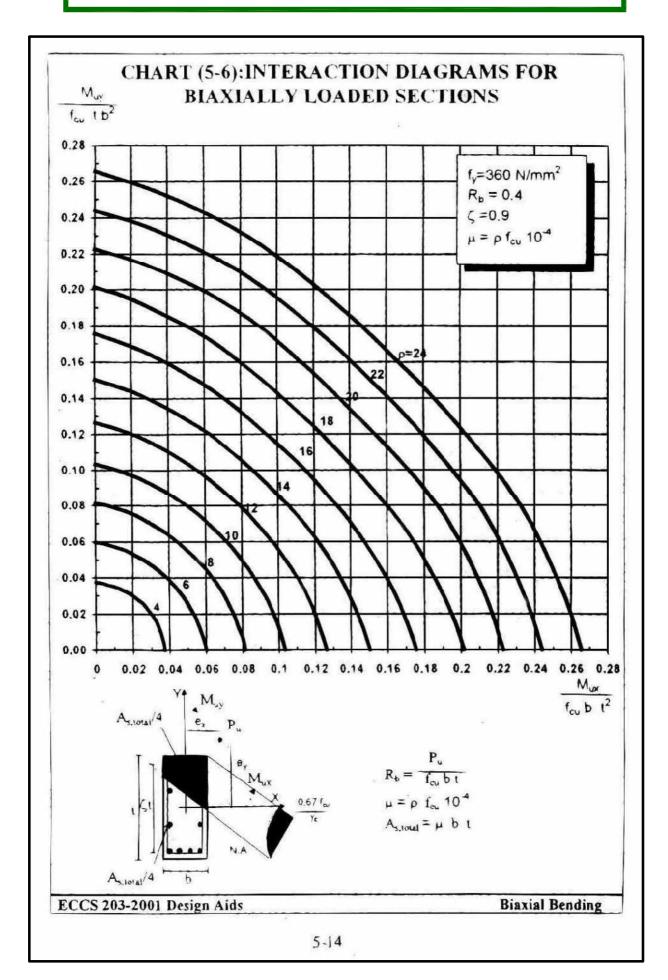


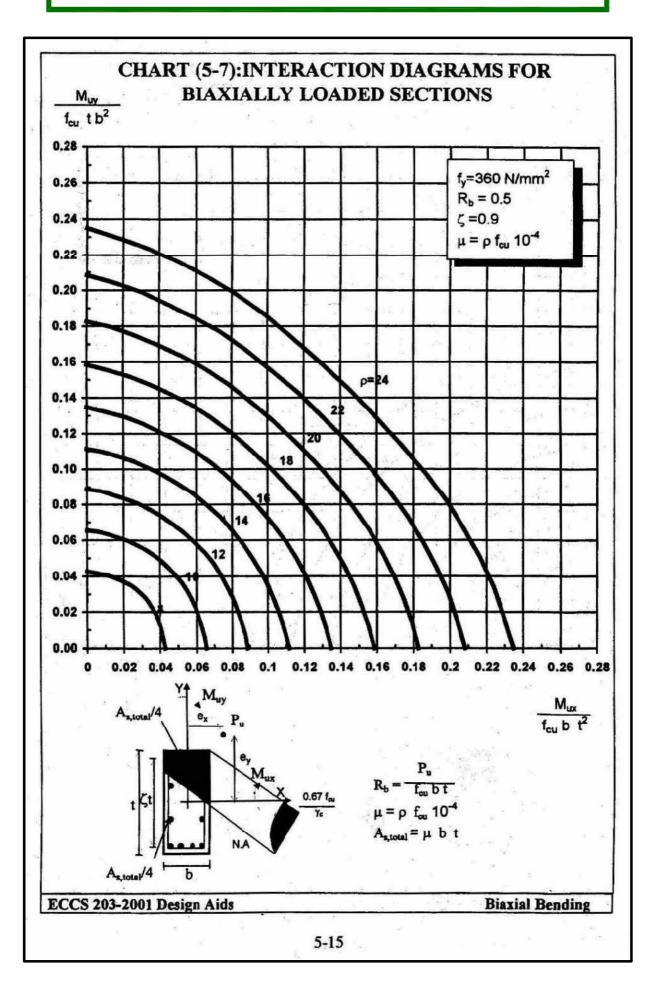


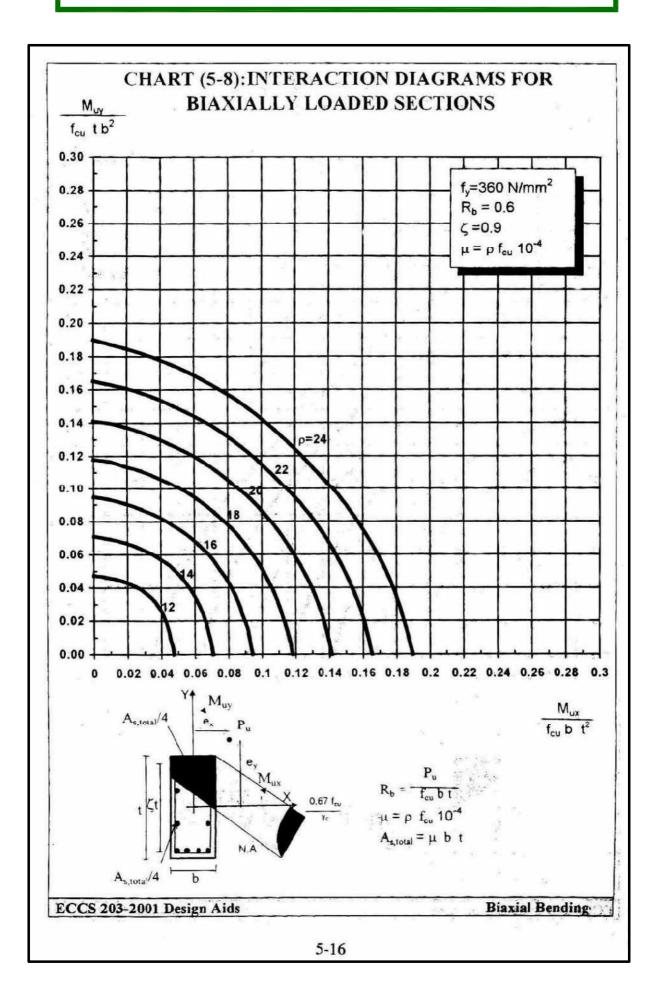








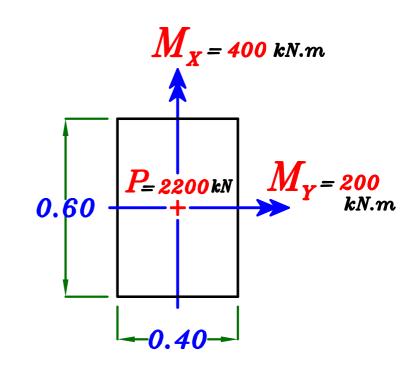




Example.

Data:

$$F_{cu} = 25 \text{ N/mm}^2$$
 $F_y = 360 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $P_{U.L.} = 2200 \text{ kN}$
 $M_X (U.L.) = 400 \text{ kN.m}$
 $M_Y (U.L.) = 200 \text{ kN.m}$



Req:

Design the Section.

$$R_b = \frac{P}{F_{cu} b t} = \frac{2200 * 10^3}{25 * 400 * 600} = 0.366 \longrightarrow Not in ECCS$$
 $P = \frac{P}{F_{cu} b t} = \frac{2200 * 10^3}{25 * 400 * 600} = 0.366 \longrightarrow Not in ECCS$
 $P = \frac{P}{F_{cu} b t} = \frac{P}{ECCS} = \frac$

To get value of ρ For $R_b = 0.366$

$$R_{b}$$
= 0.30 \longrightarrow ho = 12.8 ho ho = 13.9 ho ho ho ho = 15 ho ho = 13.9 ho ho ho ho = 15

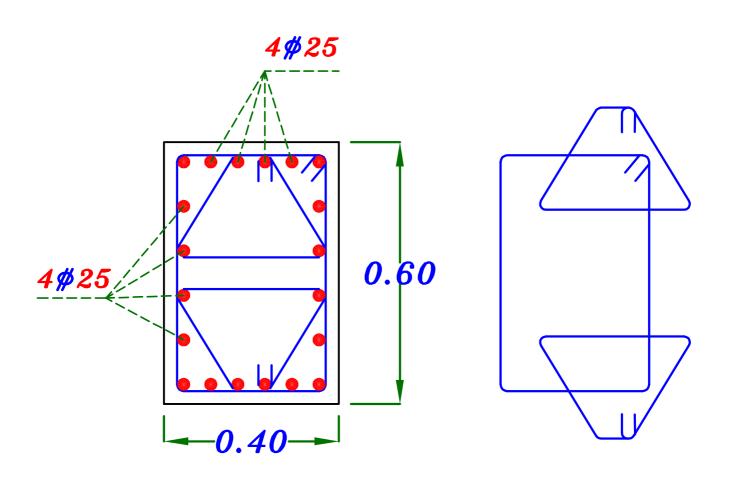
$$\mu = \rho * F_{cu} * 10^{-4} = 13.9 * 25 * 10^{-4} = 0.03475$$

$$A_{Stotal} = \mu * b * t = 0.03475 * 400 * 600 = 8340 \text{ mm}^2$$

- Check
$$A_{s_{min.}} = \frac{0.8}{100} *b *t = \frac{0.8}{100} *400 *600 = 1920 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S} = A_{Stotal} = 8340 \, \text{mm}^2 \left(20 \, \text{\#} 25 \right)$$





Symmetrical RFT.



2-Design using (Uniaxial Bending Interaction Diagram)
(Symmetrical arrangement of reinforcement)

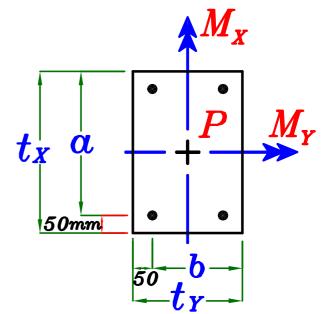
طريقه أخرى تعتمد على تحويل تأثير العزمين الى عزم واحد فقط مكافئ لمم٠

lpha نحدد قیمه d التی تقاوم M_X و تسمی مثلا

$$\alpha = t_{X} - 50 \ mm$$

 $oldsymbol{b}$ نحدد قیمه $oldsymbol{d}$ التی تقاوم $oldsymbol{M}_{oldsymbol{Y}}$ و تسمی مثلا

$$b = t_{Y} - 50 mm$$



نحدد العزم الذى سيكون تأثيره اقل على القطاع و نهمله و نأخذ العزم الذى تأثيره اكبر على القطاع و نعمل على تكبيره لكن يكون مكافئ للعزمين معا ٠

و لمعرفه ای عزم سیتم اهماله و ایهم سیتم تکبیره نحسب نسبه کل عزم علی الd التی ستقاومه \cdot

Calculate
$$\frac{M_X}{\alpha}$$
, $\frac{M_Y}{b}$

We have two cases:

Where:
$$M_X = M_X + \beta \frac{\alpha}{b} M_Y$$

$$\beta = 0.9 - \frac{R_b}{2} \longrightarrow 0.6 \leqslant \beta \leqslant 0.8$$

$$IF \beta < 0.6 \longrightarrow Take \beta = 0.6$$

$$IF \beta > 0.8 \longrightarrow Take \beta = 0.8$$

Where
$$R_b$$
 is the Load Level $R_b = \frac{P}{F_{cu} b t}$

Or we can use table in Code Page (6-59)

R_{b}	€ 0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	≥0.6
β	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60

design the section on P, M_X

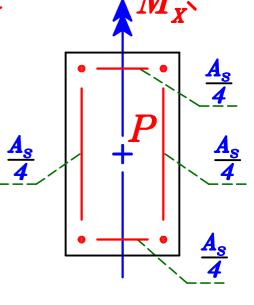
Using Uniaxial I.D. even IF
$$\frac{e}{t} > 0.5$$

Then get
$$A_s = A_s$$

 $A_{s \text{ total}} = A_s + A_s$

Check
$$A_{s \text{ total}}$$
 with $A_{s_{min} = \frac{0.8}{100} *b *t}$

نضع أربع أسياخ فى الاركان ثم يقسم باقى الحديد بالتساوى على الاربع جمات



Where:
$$M_Y = M_X + \beta \frac{b}{\alpha} M_X$$

 $oldsymbol{5}$ is the same as before.

design the section on P, M_{r}

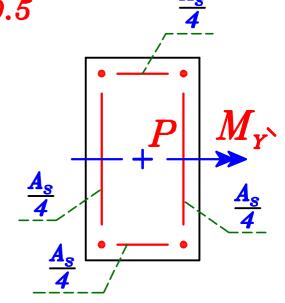
Using Uniaxial I.D. even IF $\frac{e}{+} > 0.5$

Then get $A_{s} = A_{s}$

$$A_{s total} = A_{s} + A_{s}$$

Check
$$A_{s total}$$
 with $A_{smin} = \frac{0.8}{100} * b * t$

نضع أربع أسياخ في الاركان



Example.

Data:

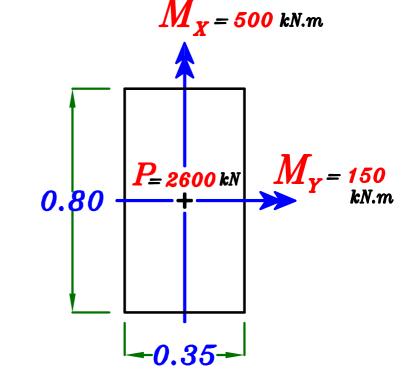
$$F_{cu} = 30 \quad N \backslash mm^2$$

$$F_u = 360 \text{ N} \text{ mm}^2$$

$$P_{U,L_0} = 2600 \ kN$$

$$M_X(U.L.) = 500 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_Y(U.L.) = 150 \text{ kN.m}$$



Req:

Design the Section with symmetric RFT.

$$\alpha = t_{X} - 50 \ mm = 800 - 50 = 750 \ mm = 0.75 \ m$$

$$b = t_{Y} - 50 \ mm = 350 - 50 = 300 \ mm = 0.30 \ m$$

$$\frac{M_X}{\alpha} = \frac{500}{0.75} = 666.6$$
 , $\frac{M_Y}{b} = \frac{150}{0.30} = 500$

$$\frac{M_X}{\alpha} > \frac{M_Y}{h}$$
 — Neglect M_Y and design the Sec. on $M_{X'}$

$$R_b = \frac{P}{F_{cu}bt} = \frac{2600*10^3}{30*350*800} = 0.31$$

$$\beta = 0.9 - \frac{R_b}{2} = 0.9 - \frac{0.31}{2} = 0.745 > \frac{0.6}{0.8}$$

$$M_{X} = M_{X} + \beta \left(\frac{\alpha}{b}\right) M_{Y}$$

$$M_{X} = 500 + 0.745 \left(\frac{0.75}{0.30}\right) 150 = 779.37 \ kN.m$$

Using Uniaxial I.D.

$$e = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{779.37}{2600} = 0.299 m$$

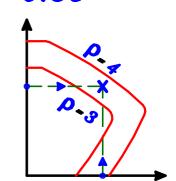
$$\zeta = \frac{800 - 100}{800} = 0.87 = 0.80$$

$$M_{X} = 779.37 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$P = 2600 \text{ kN} + 0.35 = 0.35$$

$$\frac{P_{U}}{F_{cu} b t} = \frac{2600 * 10^{3}}{30 * 350 * 800} = 0.31$$

$$\frac{M_{U}}{F_{cu} b t^{2}} = \frac{779.37 * 10^{6}}{30 * 350 * 800^{2}} = 0.116$$



$$\mu = \rho * F_{cu} * 10^{-4} = 3.6 * 30 * 10^{-4} = 0.0108$$

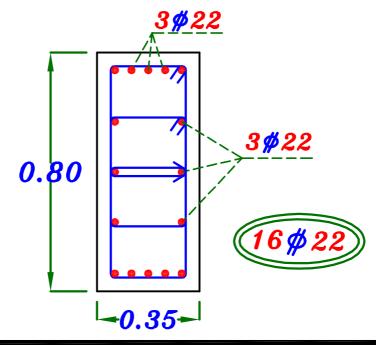
$$A_{S} = A_{S} = U * b * t = 0.0108 * 350 * 800 = 3024 mm^{2}$$

$$A_{S_{Total}} = A_{S} + A_{S} = 2 * 3024 = 6048 \text{ mm}^2$$

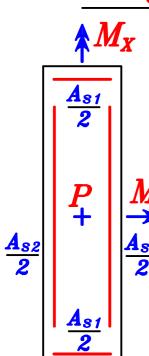
$$A_{s_{min}} = \frac{0.80}{100} * b * t = \frac{0.80}{100} * 350 * 800 = 2240 \ mm^2 < A_{s_{total}}$$

Take
$$A_S = A_{STotal} = 6048 \text{ mm}^2 \left(\frac{16 \# 22}{4} \right)$$





2-Unsymmetrical RFT.



و فيها يتم حساب كميه تسليح كل moment على حده و تقسيم هذا التسليح الى نصفين و ممكن ان نستخدم هذه الحاله عندما يكون:

Load Level
$$R_b = \frac{P}{F_{cu} b t} \leqslant 0.5$$

و عندما یکون العرض الکبیر لا یقاوم اله moment الکبیر آو عندما یکون الفرق کبیر بین طول و عرض القطاع فلا یکون من المناسب ان نضع التسلیح متساوی فی الاربع جمات \cdot

 $lpha_{b}$ تعتمد هذه الطريقه على ضرب قيمه كلا من M_{X} , وي معامل

$$M_{X} = \alpha_b * M_X$$
 , $M_{Y} = \alpha_b * M_Y$

To calculate Clb

- Calculate
$$R_b = \frac{P}{F_{cu}bt}$$

0.5يجب ان لاتزيد قيمه R_{b} عن

- Calculate the Ratio
$$\frac{M_X \setminus \alpha}{M_Y \setminus b}$$

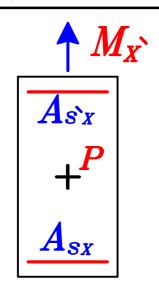
- Calculate Cb From Table at Code page 6-61

R_b $\frac{M_X \setminus a}{M_Y \setminus b}$	∞	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.33	Zero
$R_b \leqslant 0.1$	1.0	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.20	1.0
$R_b = 0.2$	1.0	1.35	1.50	1.75	1.50	1.35	1.0
$R_b = 0.3$	1.0	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.25	1.0
$R_b = 0.4$	1.0	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.0
$R_b \geqslant 0.5$	1.0	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.70	0.65	1.0

 $\bigcirc{1}$ Design on P, M_{X}

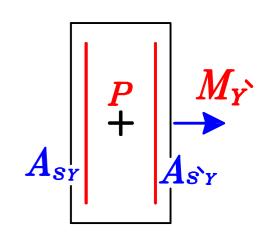
Using Uniaxial I.D.

$$Get\ A_{SX}=A_{S'X}$$
ثم يتم وضع التسليح $M_{X'}$ مقاومه $M_{X'}$ فى الاتجاه الرأسى لمقاومه



② Design on P, M_{Y} Using Uniaxial I.D.

$$Get\ A_{SY} = A_{S'Y}$$
ثم يتم وضع التسليح $A_{SY} + A_{S'Y}$ فى الاتجاه الافقى لمقاومه $M_{Y'}$



Check Asmin

 $A_{s\,T} = A_{s\,x} + A_{s\,x} + A_{s\,x} + A_{s\,\gamma} + A_{s\,\gamma}$ يتم حساب يتم

$$A_{s\,min} = rac{0.80}{100}*b*t$$
 و حساب

IF $A_{ST} > A_{Smin} \xrightarrow{use} A_{SX}$, A_{SX} , A_{SX} , $A_{SY} & A_{SY}$

IF
$$A_{sT} < A_{smin} \xrightarrow{use} A_{smin}$$

يتم تقسيم قيمه A الكليه التى ستوضع فى القطاع على الاربع اتجاهات لكن بنسبه

$$rac{A_{SX}}{A_{SY}}$$
نسبه $rac{M_X}{M_Y}$ نسبه الحديد الذي سيوضع في اتجاه $rac{M_X}{M_Y}$

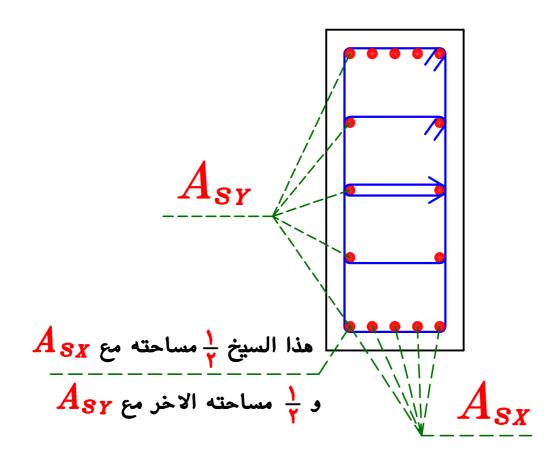
 $A_{ exttt{SY}}$ مع اخذ السيخ الذى سيوضع فى الركن نصف مساحته مع $A_{ exttt{SX}}$ و النصف الاخر مع

$$N_{\underline{o}}$$
. of Bars to resist $M_{X} = \frac{A_{SX}}{A_{SX} + A_{SY}} * Total No. of bars$

و يتم تقسيم الحديد الى نصفين نصف اسفل القطاع و نصف اعلى

No. of Bars to resist
$$M_{Y} = \frac{A_{SY}}{A_{SX} + A_{SY}} * Total No. of bars$$

و يتم تقسيم الحديد الى نصفين نصف جهه اليمين و نصف جهه اليسار ٠



Example.

Data:

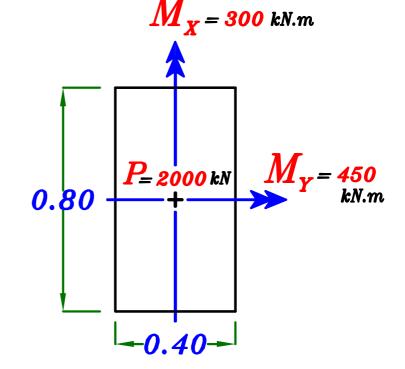
$$F_{cu} = 30 \quad N \backslash mm^2$$

$$F_{y} = 360 \text{ N} \text{mm}^2$$

$$P_{UL}$$
 = 2000 kN

$$M_X(U.L.) = 300 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_Y(v.L) = 450 \text{ kN.m}$$



Req:

Design the Section with unsymmetric RFT.

$$R_b = \frac{P}{F_{cu}bt} = \frac{2000*10^3}{30*400*800} = 0.208 < 0.5 : o.k.$$

$$\alpha = t_{X} - 50 \ mm = 800 - 50 = 750 \ mm = 0.75 \ m$$

$$b = t_{Y} - 50 \ mm = 400 - 50 = 350 \ mm = 0.35 \ m$$

$$\frac{M_X}{ct} = \frac{300}{0.75} = 400$$
 , $\frac{M_Y}{b} = \frac{450}{0.30} = 1500$

$$\therefore \frac{M_X \setminus \alpha}{M_Y \setminus b} = \frac{400}{1500} = 0.267$$

Calculate \bigcirc From Table at Code page 6-61

R_b $\frac{M_x \setminus \alpha}{M_r \setminus b}$	∞	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.33	Zero
$R_b \leqslant 0.1$	1.0	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.20	1.0
$R_b = 0.2$	1.0	1.35	1.50	1.75	1.50	1.35	1.0
$R_b = 0.3$	1.0	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.25	1.0
$R_b = 0.4$	1.0	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.0
$R_b \geqslant 0.5$	1.0	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.70	0.65	1.0

From Interpolation

$$\alpha_{b} = 1.24$$

$$M_{X} = \alpha_b * M_{X} = 1.24 * 300 = 372 kN.m$$

$$M_{Y} = \alpha_b * M_{Y} = 1.24 * 450 = 558 \ kN.m$$

ثم يتم تصميم القطاع مرتين باستخدام .Uniaxial I.D.

 \bigcirc Design on P, M_X

$$\zeta = \frac{800 - 100}{800} = 0.87 = 0.80$$

USE ECCS Design Aids Page 4-24

$$\frac{P_{U}}{F_{cu} b t} = \frac{2000 * 10^{3}}{30 * 400 * 800} = 0.208$$

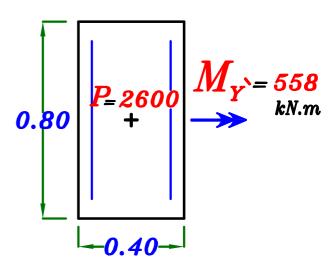
$$\frac{M_{X}}{F_{cu} b t^{2}} = \frac{372 * 10^{6}}{30 * 400 * 800^{2}} = 0.048$$

$$A_{SX} = A_{SX} = \sqcup *b *t = 0.003 *400 *800 = 960 mm^2$$

 \bigcirc Design on P, M_{Y}

$$\zeta = \frac{400 - 100}{400} = 0.75 = 0.70$$

use ECCS Design Aids Page 4-25



 $M_{\rm v}=372$ kN.m

$$\frac{P_{U}}{F_{cu} b t} = \frac{2000 * 10^{3}}{30 * 800 * 400} = 0.208$$

$$\frac{M_{Y}}{F_{cu} b t^{2}} = \frac{558 * 10^{6}}{30 * 800 * 400^{2}} = 0.145$$

 $\mu = \rho * F_{ou} * 10^{-4} = 4.0 * 30 * 10^{-4} = 0.012$

 $A_{SY} = A_{SY} = \mu * b * t = 0.012 * 800 * 400 = 3840 \text{ mm}^2$ Check A_{Smin}

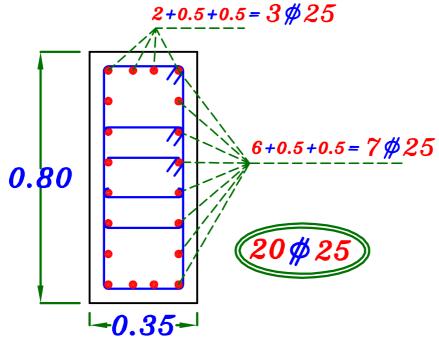
 $A_{ST} = A_{SX} + A_{SX} + A_{SY} + A_{SY} + A_{SY} = 2*960 + 2*3840 = 9600 \text{ mm}^2$ $A_{Smin} = \frac{0.80}{100} * b * t = \frac{0.80}{100} * 400 * 800 = 2560 \text{ mm}^2$

 $\therefore A_{ST} > A_{Smin} \quad \therefore \text{ Take } A_{ST} = 9600 \text{ mm}^2 = 20 \% 25$

 M_Y و M_X و M_X و M_X المياخ في الاركان و ال M_X سيخ المتبقيه سيتم توزيعهم على اتجاهى M_X و M_X على التوالى بنفس نسبة M_S أي بنسبة M_S أي بنسبة M_S أي بنسبة M_S

No. of Bars to resist $M_X = \frac{960}{960 + 3840} * 16 = 3.2 = 4.0$ bars

No. of Bars to resist $M_Y = \frac{4416}{2604 + 3840} * 16 = 12.8 = 12.0 \text{ bars}$



Special Case.

 $R_b=zero$ اذا کانت الکمرہ یؤثر علیھا M_X ، M_Y و لا یؤثر علیھا $egin{aligned} C_b = 1.0 \end{aligned}$ فمن المسموح أن نأخذ قیمه M_X ، M_Y کما هم M_X ،

و يتم تصميم قطاع الكمره مرتين:

 $A_{S\, X}$ فقط و تحديد قيمه M_X فقط و الكمره على الكمره الكمره

Check $A_{sx} > A_{smin} = \mu_{min} b d$ IF not Take $A_{sx} = A_{smin}$

 A_{SY} يتم تصميم قطاع الكمره على M_{Y} فقط و تحديد قيمه Y

Check $A_{sy} > A_{smin} = \mu_{min} b d$ IF not Take $A_{sy} = A_{smin}$

